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NEPSZABADSAG: OPEN QUESTIONS STILL ON PATH TO SALT II

AU1815Z1 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Article by correspondent Istvan L. Szabo, datelined Washington, 13 April: "The SALT and the United States"]

[Text] Compared to the previous situation, progress has been made at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons that are underway in Geneva at the experts level and in Washington between Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin.

However, both the Soviet and the U.S. sides admit that there are still open questions to be resolved on the path leading to an agreement. President Carter's remarks at his press conference on Wednesday [11 April] show that the U.S. side does not want to create the same impression in public opinion as of last December, when the optimistic announcement that "we have agreed on 95 percent" was followed by an adjournment of the talks. Since then, a great deal has been written about the fact that, owing to the nature of the matter, precisely the last problems--we might as well call them the 5 percent--are the most difficult. That is why Ambassador Dobrynin tells the press after almost each discussion that, considering what progress has been made, further talks are necessary.

The rules adopted to keep the talks undisturbed require both sides to refrain from making details of the deliberations public. Therefore, the reason why conjectures appearing in the U.S. press deserve attention is rather the fact that they show what pressure is being exerted on the U.S. administration by, on the one side, conservative circles and, on the other side, political and social forces in favor of detente. In a simplified form: The former are pressing for an intensification of the pace of armament "with or without SALT," while the latter, led by Senators Hatfield and McGovern, represent the attitude that the administration's efforts concerning SALT should be accompanied by an expansion of detente and a strong reduction in military expenditures.

There are influential political factors in the United States that oppose any talks and agreements with the Soviet Union, irrespective of whether they coincide with the interests of the United States and the world as a whole. The most vociferous of them is the organization "Coalition for Peace through Strength," which unifies 100 conservative interest groups and pursues an anti-SALT propaganda with a $10 million budget. Ever more worrisome are active politicians "sitting on the fence"--like Howard Baker, Senate Republican minority leader, for instance--who intends to subordinate the SALT dispute to election speculation. Baker, who aspires to a presidential candidacy, dangles his feet alternately on both sides of the fence separating the supporters and opponents of SALT and plans to assume the role neither of an opponent in principle of SALT nor of its absolute supporter, but to prove his "statesmanlike abilities" by offering modifying proposals. However, everybody knows that the nature of SALT precludes a game of legislative modifications.

In this situation, the administration has launched a national campaign to influence the voters to put at least 65 senators in that institution of 100 members into such a position that they would have to vote in favor of SALT "in one package."

The U.S. press last year included many references to the fact that Carter would have to bring off the Congressional SALT debate quickly, before the beginning of the election struggle. It recalled Ford's memorable retreat in the matter of detente. Several serious newspaper articles appeared recently which demonstrated, through a thorough analysis of Senate procedures, that SALT presumably will remain unresolved by the legislature following the summer recess as well, and thus will become an election issue. The Washington POST holds that the White House does not at all regard it as unfavorable for Carter to oppose his predictably conservative Republican Party opponents as a "peace candidate." Should this be the case, then the outcome of the election battle also will depend to no small extent on the ratification of SALT-II in the Senate.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

AU202036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 20/4/1979--The Romanian representative in the Geneva disarmament committee reasserted Romania's consistent view that nuclear disarmament should be given top priority in the disarmament negotiations.

The Romanian Ambassador Constantin Ene made an address in connection with the starting of negotiations to halt the production of all types of nuclear weapons and to gradually reduce the existing stocks until they are completely eliminated, an item included in the agenda at the initiative of the USSR, also cosponsored by Romania.

The Romanian representative underlined that in Romania's opinion the disarmament committee should start firm action for the preparation of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, which should proceed by stages, taking into account the interests and the viewpoints of all sides without prejudicing the security of any state.

In his address, the USSR representative expressed his thanks for the support various member states of the committee, Romania included, gave to the Soviet initiative. Referring to the practical ways of preparing the negotiations, he said that the USSR backs the Romanian proposal according to which, parallel with the negotiations for halting the production of nuclear weapons, actions should be taken for the complete banning of nuclear weapons and the renunciation by all states of threat or use of force in international life.

ARRIVAL OF NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR REPORTED

AU231842 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 20 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[ATA report: "The New PRC Ambassador Arrived in Our Country"]

[Text] Tirana, 19 April--Uen Ning [name as published], new PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country today.

At the Rinas airport the ambassador was met by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Also meeting the ambassador were heads and officials of some diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

VENEZUELAN 'BANDERA ROJA' DELEGATION VISITS

AU232145 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the National Political Committee of the Bandera Roja party of Venezuela has visited our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly discussion on problems of the current international situation.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited Tirana, Durres, Berat, Fier and Vlore Districts where it was closely acquainted with the work and results achieved by our workers in the struggle for socialist construction and defense in our country.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ndreci Plasari, AWP Central Committee member.

INITIATIVES FOR REPAIRING EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPORTED

AU231009 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

["The Revolutionary Initiatives for the Surmounting of the Difficulties Caused by the Earthquake Self-Reliantly are Supported in Socialist Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 23, ATA--The entire Albanian people, in steel-like unity round the PLA and its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, are expressing these days their unflinching determination to overcome the consequences of the powerful earthquake of April 15 by implementing the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, just as they implement this principle in the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland. This determination is expressed in the numerous letters and messages that the Central Committee of the PLA continues to receive from various working collectives and individuals from far and wide the country, through which they express their solidarity with the inhabitants of the areas damaged by this natural calamity.

The revolutionary initiative of the working people of the "Migjeni" enterprise of artistic handicraft products in Tirana, who decided to give one day pay for the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake continues to be spread and supported throughout our country. This initiative has been supported also by the working people of the "Stalin" textile mill, who, besides this, pledged to turn out 8,000,000 leks products over and above the annual plan, the workers of the railway station in Lac, who have created a special brigade for the acceleration of the delivery of the materials which are sent to the affected areas, those of the brick factory in Vlore, who turn out every day 9000 bricks over and above the task, as well as many other working collectives of the economic enterprises and institutions of the city. Expressing their solidarity with the inhabitants of the areas affected by the earthquake, the working people of the Gramsh district pledged to realize 10 days ahead of the time limit the tasks of the plan for 1979.

The initiative of the cooperativists of Divjake in the district of Lushnje, who from the income of the cooperative have put a special fund at the disposal of the state for the construction of several flats in the zones damaged by the earthquake of the 15th of April, is also being embraced with great enthusiasm. In support of this initiative, the members of the agricultural cooperative of Dropulli I Siperm in the district of Gjiro-Kaster, decided to help the damaged zone with a fund in leks sufficient to build 7 flats. Besides this they pledged to increase productivity in farm and livestock production. In support of this initiative, were expressed also the members of the agricultural cooperative of the village of Plase in the Korce District, who have put at the disposal of the state a fund for the construction of 6 flats. This initiative has been supported also by cooperatives of Hocisht, Dishnice and other villages in different districts of the country.

Meanwhile, the staffs set up in the districts for the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake, inform that the work is rapidly going on in the districts of Shkoder, Lezhe and other regions for the repair of the houses, the construction of new ones, etc. Thus, in the city of Shkoder there were repaired 200 flats only on April 21, whereas in the villages of that district there were repaired 62 houses and 4 social-cultural objects, in the Lezhe district there were repaired 42 houses and 17 economic and social-cultural objects, in the city of Puke there were repaired 35 houses, in that of Lao 4 houses, etc.

MYFTIU ADDRESSES BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU231340 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Apr 79 AU

[Report on speech by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier, at a meeting in Shepar to celebrate 35th anniversary of 8th Albanian Assault Brigade]

[Summary] A meeting was held at Sheper village, Zagori locality, today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the 8th Assault Brigade. Attending were former partisans of this brigade and others. Also present were Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier; Sihat Tozaj, first secretary of the Gjirokaster District Party Committee; Resul Zani, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council.

Sihat Tozaj presided over the meeting and gave the floor to Manush Myftiu who greeted the gathering on the occasion.

[Myftiu--recorded] Congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the formation of the 8th Assault Brigade. Within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution, this year we are celebrating many significant events. Every holiday, like today's, is of particular importance. On this occasion, we recall those stormy days we experienced 35 years ago. The historic days of the national liberation struggle, including the day when the 8th Assault Brigade was formed in April 1944.

Since the day of its formation on 8 November 1941 our glorious Communist Party coined the slogan "death to fascism, freedom to the people" which was deeply rooted in the conscience of every Albanian patriot. [words indistinct] of the communist youth, the ranks of the National Liberation Front and women's organization were increased and strengthened and the partisan guerrillas and battalions were formed and increased. [end recording]

The national liberation struggle, Comrade Manush Myftiu went on, assured to our people victory, freedom and the country's independence. During the past 35 years radical changes have taken place in our country, and it has not been easy to achieve these changes. Therefore, this period of socialist construction is also a glorious period, as glorious as the national liberation struggle.

In the course of these years we have fought a tooth and nail struggle against the internal and external enemies and we have emerged victorious over them. With sweat and sacrifices, we are also building the new life. The party and Comrade Enver teach and advise us to preserve our achieved victories with our own blood.

At present the world situation is turbid. Imperialism, social imperialism and revisionism of all shades are increasingly becoming a danger to world peace. They have become the greatest oppressors of the peoples. Nevertheless, the revolutionary spirit of the working class, led by the Marxist-Leninist parties, has also increased everywhere in the world. Our workers party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, is also making a great contribution to this struggle against imperialism and revisionism of all shades. Our party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, now enjoys the respect, support and sympathy of all the progressive peoples everywhere in the world.

With the hostile attitude of Chinese revisionists, the imperialist-revisionist blockade has become even more stringent. Therefore, it is required that everyone fulfill his tasks in all sectors. The revolutionary atmosphere, which prevails among all our people just now following the natural disaster in some districts of the country, should characterize us everywhere so that we may eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. And guided by the party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, let us approach the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation with as many successes as possible.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA CREDENTIALS--Besnik Keja, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic Republic of Somalia, presented his credentials to President Siad Barre on 18 April. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU]

LEADERS SEND GREETING TELEGRAMS TO SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU192105 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a telegram to Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in which congratulations are conveyed on behalf of the CC of the BCP, of the entire Bulgarian people and of Mr Zhivkov personally on Mr Brezhnev's re-election to the post of president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The telegram reads: "The unanimous decision of the highest state power body of the USSR to reelect to this highly responsible post the loyal Leninist, the most prominent political figure of our times, is a brilliant recognition of your remarkable role as leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the buildup of the communist society in the USSR, of your extraordinary merits in the consistent struggle on the international arena, against imperialism and war, for peace and security of the peoples, for democracy and socialism."

Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that in Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Bulgarian people see their best friend and highly appreciate his [words indistinct] of the course of all-round [words indistinct] the USSR and the P.R. Bulgaria, between the Soviet and the Bulgarian people.

In conclusion the telegram conveys best wishes for good health and new still greater successes for building up communism in the USSR and for the prosperity of the fraternal Soviet people, for further uniting the socialist community countries, for strengthening its power and international authority, for the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Government, Mr Stanko Todorov, has sent a greetings telegram to Mr Aleksey Kosygin on the occasion of the latter's appointment as chairman of the Ministerial Council of the USSR.

At the same time Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, has sent greeting telegrams to Mr Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to Mr Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of their re-election to these poets.

BCP GREETS LCY ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU192101 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Central Committee of the Union of Yugoslav Communists on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of founding the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The telegram reads: "The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party sends you, all communists and workers in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cordial greetings and best wishes." It also points out that the founding of the Yugoslav Communist Party, which was made possible under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is an important moment in the history of the Yugoslav workers movement, in the struggle for defending the class interests of the workers in Yugoslavia.

Under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the Yugoslav peoples have waged a heroic struggle against the fascist invader in the name of freedom and the victory of socialist revolution.

The greetings telegram emphasizes: "We cordially wish the Yugoslav communists, the fraternal peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, successes in their socio-political, economic and cultural life.

"We believe that the further development and expanding of cooperation between our two parties and neighbouring socialist countries meets with the vital interests of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, with the cause of socialism. It is an important factor to consolidating peace and goodneighbourly relations among the Balkan peoples, to the further development of peaceful cooperation among all peoples in Europe and in the world."

ZHIVKOV GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU162009 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The telegram contains cordial wishes for further successes in the Syrian people's struggle for independent and progressive development, for strengthening the positions of unity of the Arab nations against the encroachments of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for the just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict, for strengthening world peace and security.

REPORT ON CONCLUSION OF STANISHEV TALKS IN INDIA

AU181925 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the BCP led by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to India from April 8 to 16 at the invitation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party.

During their stay in India the CC of the BCP delegation visited Delhi, Agra, Fapridabao and Kerala, where they had talks with the leaders of the Indian Communist Party and became familiar with the work of the Indian communists.

During his stay in Delhi Mr Dimitur Stanishev was received by Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India; Mr Morarji Desai, prime minister of India; and Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of foreign affairs of India.

The BCP delegation had talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, led by Mr N.K. Krishnan, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information on the tasks the two parties are tackling at present was exchanged. Discussed was the further development of cooperation between the two parties and some topics of the international developments and of the international communist and workers' movement.

The two delegations expressed support to the struggle for making the area of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and insisted on the liquidation of the military bases of imperialism in the Indian Ocean, which gravely threaten the states in that part of the world, as well as international peace and security. The two sides expressed confidence that the realization of the idea for collective security in Asia will create an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and goodneighborly relations among the countries in that part of the world. Realization of the proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace will be a positive step to this end.

The two delegations firmly and resolutely denounced the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam, as well as the provocations of the Chinese top-crust against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and insisted on absolute and complete withdrawal of the aggressors' troops from the territory of Vietnam, on immediate termination of all hostile actions against Laos.

They expressed the unreserved support of their parties to the just struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for freedom and independence. The two delegations maintained that with their shameful aggression against Vietnam, their constant provocations against Laos and with the termination of the treaty for friendship, union and mutual assistance with the USSR the Beijing leaders have turned into allies of imperialism and play the role of the striking force of the world reactionary forces against the socialist countries, peace, national liberation and social progress. They stated that the present complicated situation in Southeast Asia requires from the people of the world (?give greater) vigilance, unity and concerted actions of all peace-loving forces for the final unmasking and curbing of the warmongering anti-socialist and antihumane moves of the Maoist leadership.

The two delegations greeted the successes scored by the democratic forces in Afghanistan. They expressed their staunch support and fraternal solidarity with the peoples of those two countries, condemning the imperialist, Maoist and other reactionary attempts at interference in home affairs.

The delegations of the communist parties of Bulgaria and India condemned the Egypt-Israeli separate treaty concluded through the active interference on the party of the United States. The two parties expressed also their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples and with the that of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two delegations acclaimed the achievements scored by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia and other African countries who had taken the road to socialism.

The full solidarity of their parties, they expressed also with the heroic struggle of the Chilean people against Pinochet's bloody fascist clique and also with the struggle of the other peoples against dictatorial regimes.

The two delegations reaffirmed the determination of their parties to keep on making efforts for the further strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR IN SOFIA

AU232125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to Bulgaria, Dr Harald Heimzeut, in Sofia today. The meeting was attended by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS VIENNA ANTISATELLITE CONFERENCE

AU231830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The preliminary Soviet-American negotiations on the banning of so-called "killer satellites" were resumed in Vienna. These are satellites designed to destroy enemy satellites in orbit.

The previous negotiations were held in Helsinki and Bern in 1978 and 1979.

TODOR ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA SESSION ON TOURISM 23 APRIL

AU231852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A meeting between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and the economic, party and komsomol aktiv of the international economic tourism institutions in our country was held this afternoon at the "Georgi Kirkov" hall in Sofia.

The meeting was attended by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by leaders of tourist institutions, and other economic leaders.

The meeting was opened by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He gave the floor to Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism, who read a report on the tasks in connection with the fulfillment of the plan in 1979.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on certain questions concerning the economic development of international tourism.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO CUBA

AU191312 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of joint communique on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council to the Republic of Cuba from 7 to 11 April 1979. Adopted in Havana on 11 April 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and Chairman of the State and Ministers Council of the Republic of Cuba, Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba from 7 through 11 April 1979.

This new visit paid by the first party and state leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria represents an important stage in the development of Bulgarian-Cuban relations. The warm and cordial hospitality which the people of Cuba rendered to Comrade Todor Zhivkov everywhere he visited was a confirmation of their friendly feelings. Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State and Ministers Councils of the Republic of Cuba, presented the "Jose Marti" national decoration to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In addition to the City of Havana, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him visited the provinces of Holguin and Cienfuegos and the "Island of Youth" special municipality. During his tour Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were briefed on the economic and social projects of the areas and visited educational institutations. In the city of Cienfuegos a plant for irrigation equipment and systems named after "Vasil Levski", which was built with Bulgarian cooperation, was inaugurated. In the city of Holguin at a plant named after the "Heroes of 26 July," which is being built with Bulgarian assistance, an enthusiastic mass rally was held at which Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, warmly greeted and acclaimed by the working people, delivered speeches.

During the visit, talks held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere.

During his stay in the Republic of Cuba Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, first deputy chairman of the State Counci; Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee on Culture; Milko Balev, Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet chief; Petur Mezhdurechki, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Sofia municipal People's Council; Ivan Tonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Agro-industrial Union, as well as by Boyko Dimitrov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Cuba.

On the Cuban side the delegation was accompanied by the following officials: Guillermo Garcia, Politburo member of the PCC Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Armando Hart, Politburo member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of culture; Flavio Bravo, member of the PCC Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Ministers Council; Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Faustino Perez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and head of the "Social Organs of People's Councils" Department; Jose Ramirez, PCC Central Committee member and chairman of the National Association of Agricultural Producers; Oscar Ferenandez Mell, PCC Central Committee member and chairman of the Havana City People's Council; Jose Alvarez Bravo, PCC Central Committee member and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Daniel Solana, deputy minister of agriculture.

A broad exchange of opinions was held on questions of the manysided Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation, with a view to further intensifying this cooperation in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the First PCC Congress. The most important problems of the contemporary international situation were discussed.

It was noted that efforts will be devoted also in the future to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the PCC and the BCP, between the governments and peoples of the two countries, a fact that will expand the existing contacts on all party and state levels and along the lines of sociopolitical organizations and will facilitate the regular exchange of information, experience and consultations of mutual interest.

The two party and state leaders noted that prospects exist for a future greater intensification and development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation and that conditions have been created, based on the increase of the economic potential of both countries, to enter a qualitatively new and higher stage in specialization and production-sharing on the basis of mutual interests.

The two leaders positively evaluated the activities of the Bulgarian-Cuban Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Coordination, established between the central planning organs and ministries, which has contributed to the achievement of active bilateral economic cooperation and to a high level of goods exchange.

In their activities, the sides will be guided by the spirit of the comprehensive CEMA program on the intensification and perfecting of cooperation and by the interests of the development of socialist economic integration among CEMA member-countries.

The two state leaders signed a "program on the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and socialist integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba, following 1980." This program envisages the insuring of an even more stable and long-term basis for economic and scientific-technical relations, using to a greater extent the opportunities offered by the coordination of national economic plans on the basis of specialization and production sharing, on the basis of mutual economic complementing of both countries' efforts, and on the basis of expanding mutual goods exchange and improving the structure of bilateral trade, on the basis of cooperation in the scientific-technical sector and on the basis of cooperation with third countries.

On their part, the two ministers of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov and Isidoro Malmierca, signed an agreement on legal assistance for civil, family and penal cases and exchanged ratification documents on the consular convention between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba signed in Sofia on 31 July 1978.

The two state leaders stressed the significance of growing cooperation in the field of culture, science, education and mass information media, which contributes to the better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples. It was ascertained with satisfaction that the bilateral, 5-year cultural agreement is being successfully implemented. The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, the success of the recently-held days of Bulgarian and Cuban culture, as well as the significance of the forthcoming celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian nation were pointed out in this connection.

The Cuban side welcomed the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP, as a result of which Bulgaria, within a short historical period, has succeeded in transforming itself from a backward agrarian country into a state with modern industry and a highly developed agricultural sector.

The gratitude of the people, party and government of Cuba were expressed for the support and cooperation rendered by the people, party and government of Bulgaria in settling the complicated problems of socialist construction.

The Cuban side also highly evaluated the active and principleminded foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its constructive role in consolidating trust, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian side once more stressed the international significance of the Cuban revolution as a continuation of the Great Socialist October Revolution, which inaugurated the era of socialism on the American continent. With its example and successes in socialist construction, the Cuban revolution has contributed to a rallying of the revolutionary forces in Latin America for the consolidation of anti-imperialist movements and a struggle for national and social liberation.

The Bulgarian side condemns the economic blockade which the United States is maintaining against Cuba and insists upon its immediate and unconditional cessation. The Bulgarian side supports once more the Cuban people's demand that the territory which was expropriated illegally and against their will and which now serves as a U.S. military base in Guantanamo should be returned to them. In addition to this, the Bulgarian side stresses that the goals of this policy will be foiled by the heroism of the Cuban people and by their firm resolve to build the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

The Bulgarian side welcomes the active foreign policy conducted by the Republic of Cuba, a policy that represents an important contribution to the peaceful cause of the freedom and independence of the peoples and which is manifesting itself in its internationalist assistance to other people who are victims of imperialist aggression and oppression.

The two state leaders stressed their unanimity of thoughts on topical problems of the international situation, which is characterized by the intensification of the worldwide revolutionary process and by the change in the balance of forces to the advantage of socialism, to the advantage of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. The two leaders noted that they must persist in their efforts to the consolidation of universal peace and for transforming the process of international detente into an irreversible process.

The two sides stressed that the development of the process of political detente can be guaranteed only when it is supported by detente in the military sector. They confirmed that it is of particular importance for insuring peace to stop the armaments race in rearmament and to adopt genuine disarmament. The two sides noted that the halt of the armaments race and the adoption of genuine disarmament are of particular importance for the salvation of peace. In this connection the two sides expressed themselves in favor of the promptest possible implementation of the decisions adopted at the UN General Assembly Special Disarmament Session and in favor of the convocation of an universal disarmament conference. The two sides support the proposal to start negotiations among all nuclear states for the full cessation of the production of nuclear weapons, for reducing the reserves of such weapons until their full liquidation and for banning the production and proliferation of neutron weapons. The two sides will devote the necessary efforts for a prompt implementation of the UN General Assembly decision as regards the signing of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, which would represent an important step along the path of reducing the danger of a new world war, as well as toward the creation of favorable conditions for disarmament.

Having stressed the significance of the CSCE Helsinki final document and the necessity for comprehensively implementing its principles for the consolidation of the security of all participating states, the two sides expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will contribute to the further application of the final Helsinki document as a long-term program for action to the advantage of the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. [paragraph continues]

It was stressed by the two sides that the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe would be likely to produce positive results for the process of detente in the international situation. The two sides express themselves in favor of signing an agreement, as soon as possible, which would not violate the security of any of the interested countries.

Being guided by common interests in the struggle for socialism, national independence and peace, the two sides stressed the necessity of further developing and intensifying friendship and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries rallied around the USSR. They noted the great importance of the unity of socialist countries, of the communist and workers parties, based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and pointed out the fact that the weakening of such a unity is, above all, in the interest of imperialism, which is the most inveterate enemy of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, an enemy of the peoples struggling for independence, peace and progress.

The two leaders consider that the Soviet Union--the first socialist state in the world--is the main support of the peoples fighting for national independence and sovereignty. They positively evaluate the principle-minded class and internationalist policy of the CPSU aimed at the taming and rejecting the aggressive attempts of imperialism, and the efforts of the CPSU in consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence in the world. The growing strength and unity of action of the socialist community have transformed this socialist community into a decisive factor of universal politics.

In discussing the overall international situation, the two sides resolutely denounced the expansionism and hegemonism of the Chinese leadership which had recourse to a pefidious military aggression against a socialist country--the fraternal Socialist Republic of Vietnam--whose historic victory against U.S. imperialism won the love, respect and admiration of all peoples throughout the world. The growing strength and unity of action of the socialist community have become decisive factors of universal policy.

In discussing the situation in Africa the two sides stressed the importance of the victory and consolidation of revolutionary processes in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia and the impact of these processes upon the struggle of the peoples on that continent. They expressed their solidarity with the above-mentioned countries. They once more confirmed their support to the peoples in that continent, peoples who have taken up the path of political, economic and social independence despite the tremendous problems existing and inherited from colonialism and despite the constant threat of neocolonialism.

The two sides condemned the policy of apartheid conducted by the South African Republic and its constant aggressive and dangerous plans for the production of nuclear weapons, and they declare their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples headed by the African National Congress.

The two sides also express their support for the struggles of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and of their organizations--the Patriotic Front and SWAPO--at a moment when the imperialist forces and their supporters are concoting plans to impose a neocolonialist solution by which to perpetuate the oppression of the African majority in those countries. Full solidarity with the "frontline" countries was expressed, countries which represent a constant object of aggression on part of the racist regimes. The two sides expressed the point of view that the question of the Western Sahara must be resolved in conformity with the UN resolutions, taking into account the right of the local population to be independent and to determine its own fate.

The two sides expressed their concern at the growing threat represented by the situation in the Middle East against security and peace and denounced the so-called Camp David agreements.

These separatist agreements cannot bring about a settlement of the Middle East conflict and they even more complicate the situation.

A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through the full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, through the implementation of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, through their right of creating their own, independent state and through a guarantee of the security of all states in that area.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of the solution of this conflict with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO--which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides assert and confirm their solidarity with the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus question based on the principles of preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the nonalined status of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides welcome the young Afghanistan revolution, which has marked the beginning of profound socioeconomic and political changes to the advantage of the people of Afghanistan, as well as its successes in the struggle against the pressure of domestic and international reaction.

The two sides also welcome the impressive victory of the broad people's masses in Iran against the former regime, which represents a serious defeat for the policy of imperialism in that area and they laud the aspirations of the Iranian people for a free and democratic development.

The two sides support the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea without interference from abroad.

In noting the role of the United Nations as an important factor in supporting peace, security and the development of international cooperation, the two leaders expressed themselves in favor of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN organization on the basis of a strict observance of the principles and goals laid down in the basis of its Charter.

Both Bulgaria and Cuba, which until recently were backward countries, are proud of their successes in building socialism and in creating a new, intellectually and materially prosperous life, achieved with the selfless labor of their own peoples and with the fatemal, selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, as well as through cooperation with the other countries belonging to the socialist community.

The first party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Cuba expressed their full satisfaction at the talks held between them, talks which were permeated by a spirit of deep mutual understanding and unanimity of thoughts, by a spirit of indestructible friendship and loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

These talks represent an important, new contribution to the consolidation and intensification of fraternal and friendly relations, as well as of close cooperation between the two countries, to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his profound gratitude to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Ministers Council of the Republic of Cuba for the fraternal, cordial, and warm hospitality rendered to him. Comrade Zhivkov invited Fidel Castro Ruz to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Havana, 11 April 1979.

Castro Congratulations on Cosmonaut

AU181516 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Report on statement by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the Soviet space flight with first Bulgarian cosmonaut Ivanov, made on 10 April 1979]

[Text] Island of Youth, 10 April 1979 (from our special correspondent):

We received the news of the flight of Georgi Ivanov, the Bulgarian cosmonaut, a little after midday, here on the Island of Youth. We immediately informed Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba about this event.

Smiling and rejoicing, with his usual energy and lively eagerness, he agreed to make a statement to Nencho Khranov, special correspondent to the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO and to BTA correspondent Stefan Tikhchev, as well as to Rumen Popov, correspondent of the Bulgarian radio:

"I am very happy about this wonderful news! I congratulate with all my heart the Bulgarian people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the cosmonaut-hero, Georgi Ivanov.

"I hope that he will fly over our country, Cuba, and that we will wave to him and greet him. The Soviet space ships have such good equipment that he will surely see us.

"And when will a Cuban cosmonaut be launched on a flight, you are asking me? Well, this will happen soon. As a matter of fact, I am a candidate and I volunteer myself for this job, but I hardly think they will accept me," Comrade Fidel said joking.

Finally, Comrade Fidel Castro asked to be photographed with the Bulgarian journalists because of the wonderful news.

Zhivkov Comments on Soyuz-33

AU191158 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Havana, 11 Apr--BTA special correspondent--A GRANMA representative has asked Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is paying an official visit to Cuba, to kindly make a statement in connection with the flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was kind to give the following answer: All Bulgarians in the country and abroad, including us, who are paying a visit to fraternal Cuba, are undoubtedly very moved and particularly happy that a son of our motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria--is flying in space. Everybody can understand our joy and emotion. Bulgaria which has occupied one of the last places of economic backwardness and one of the first places in poverty in Europe in the past, today, under the conditions of the victorious socialist revolution and the process of building a socialist society, has become a powerful socialist state with a developed industry and modern agriculture. The working people who for centuries have struggled against exploitation, fascism and capitalism today are building the new socialist society in a worthy manner. With their past and their labor, our people deservedly have won the honor to make Bulgaria become one of the space countries.

We also are happy with the fact that a substantial part of the equipment that the cosmonaut is using was created by Bulgarian scientists and specialists.

This event, which has historic significance for our country, became possible because Bulgaria is an indivisible part of the cooperation among the socialist countries with which it is linked by common goals and tasks, with the same lofty ideal. This primarily is due to the irreconcilable line of our country for a closer and more comprehensive drawing together with the Soviet Union and with the Soviet people.

This is why the space brothers--the Soviet citizen Nikolay Rukavishnikov and the Bulgarian citizen Georgi Ivanov--are flying shoulder to shoulder in the Soyuz-33 spacecraft.

This is why during these moving hours we express our admiration for the genius of the Soviet scientists and specialists as well as of the Soviet people who were the first to penetrate space. The Soviet scientists and specialists have created a technology that allowed a country such as Bulgaria to send its worthy son into the depth of space.

I deeply believe that in the not-so-distant future fraternal Cuba will, in its turn, send a pilot-cosmonaut of its own. Today the fraternal Cuban people are celebrating together with us. Tomorrow the Bulgarian people will share the happiness of the Cuban people. I cannot but stress the fact that the efforts to conquer space which the Soviet Union in partnership with the other socialist countries is making are further convincing evidence of the comprehensive work which has been performed in our countries. This work is entirely devoted to peace, to strengthening it, and to insuring the happiness of our people and of all people in the world.

BRIEFS

VISITING PERUVIAN DELEGATION--The visiting delegation of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party led by Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, party chairman, has met Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front Central Council. Kubadinski acquainted the guests with the structure and activity of the Fatherland Front and with its tasks in building socialism. Issues connected with deepening the ties between the Fatherland Front and the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party were also discussed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

HUSAK CABLES CONDOLENCES TO TITO ON EARTHQUAKE

LD192129 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, sent today a telegram of condolences to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In it he expressed deep regret at the consequences of the earthquake which affected some parts of Yugoslavia.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES LCY ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD192130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav communists, and the working people of Yugoslavia, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Socialist Workers Party [as heard] of Yugoslavia.

The telegram says that the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party as the leading force of the Yugoslav working class was a great victory for the revolutionary movement. The Marxist-Leninist party also played a decisive role in organizing the victorious liberation fight against Hitlerite fascism.

The telegram further says that the combat traditions of our nations and the construction of socialist society in our countries, our common interests and goals, and our common Marxist-Leninist ideology, have provided firm foundations and long-term prospects for the development of our mutual relations. The CPCZ Central Committee is fully convinced that our mutually beneficial and fruitful cooperation, and our coordinated efforts, will further contribute not only to the well-being and development of the peoples of our countries but also to achieving the noble goals which link us with all progressive forces of the entire world.

HULA, CPSU'S KATUSHEV ATTEND INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING

LD240610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The 19th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation started in Prague today.

The Soviet delegation at the deliberations is headed by Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and minister-chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The commission is discussing the fulfillment of the conclusions for the further all-round development of mutual cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological sphere, which were adopted at the meeting of the government and party delegations of the two countries in May 1978.

The commission is also to discuss the further progress of work on preparing a long-term program of the development of specialization and cooperation in production in the decisive industrial spheres, and will deal with the possibilities for broadening mutual exchange of goods and a measure for deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK SPEAKS AT TUNIS DINNER

LD231355 Tunis L'ACTION in French 11 Apr 79 pp 5-6 LD

[Apparent text of 10 April speech by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek at Tunis dinner given by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri: "Our two countries can serve as an example of the consistent application of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems"]

[Text] Mr Minister, Mrs Fitouri, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you most warmly once again on behalf of my wife and on my own account for your invitation to make an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia. We also thank you for the very friendly welcome and exemplary hospitality which we have been given from the moment we set foot in this magnificent country. Thank you also for this dinner and for the appreciative words you have addressed to our country's people and government.

I will not hide the satisfaction I feel at being the first Czechoslovak foreign minister to visit Tunisia and to have the great honor of meeting its most eminent leaders, including yourself Mr Minister.

Your country's glory is written forever in the annals of history. Several thousands of years ago the Phoenician merchant ships anchored in its ports and Carthage, crowned with glory, troubled the Roman emperors' sleep. Our admiration for your present is even greater.

It is with great fellow-feeling that we are following the efforts of your talented and hard-working people who, after winning the national liberation struggle, opened an even more glorious chapter, that of building a new modern society.

Having said that I would like to state that Czechoslovakia was one of the first countries to give the Tunisian people multifaceted support in their just and heroic struggle for independence. We were also among the first to recognize the Tunisian Republic after its declaration of independence. Since then our bilateral relations have been developing successfully in all fields of common interest. There are no points of dispute between our countries. We can therefore serve as an example of the consistent application of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

We would like to develop active and mutually beneficial contacts with Tunisia still further and my visit to your country is intended to bear witness to that wish. We welcome the fact that relations between our countries are on an upward trend. I base this conclusion on a whole series of positive factors in the record of our political dialog--a vital condition aimed at consolidating and extending the infrastructure of Czechoslovak-Tunisian relations. Those positive factors include the Tunisian foreign minister's visit to our country 2 years ago and our meeting, Mr Minister, in New York last year. We also include the many contacts and meetings between our minister and deputy ministers in the spheres of foreign trade, culture, education, health, physical culture and so forth....

I feel it is now appropriate to add to those positive factors the useful and fruitful talks which we have had today which confirmed our mutual desire to develop the dynamism of our cooperation in all fields still further.

We welcome the fact that this network of mutual relations includes furthering economic cooperation. This has a firm foundation in the 1973 long-term trade agreement and the 1976 economic cooperation agreement which give our relations the desired stability and security.

Nonetheless this sector still contains vast unexploited possibilities.

We can also report progress in the fields of cultural and educational exchanges. To improve understanding of our peoples' lives still further we feel it would be valuable to increase contacts in the fields of television, radio and press agencies. We hope that the signing of the consular convention and the convention on mutual legal aid will consolidate still further the contractual basis of our cooperation and enrich its content and forms with new momentum.

Mr Minister, we do not think that the solid foundations on which we are building our long-term cooperation are to be found only in the framework of our bilateral relations. I consider the fact that our two countries share identical or similar positions on many current international questions to be very positive. It is a positive sign that we both regard the strengthening of detente--which stimulates the consolidation of international peace and security--as essential for all nations.

In this context, I am happy to say that we appreciate the nonalined countries' progressive role in the struggle for peace in the world and the fight against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. We would like to think that the results of the forthcoming conference in Havana will contribute to improved cohesion in that movement, in which your country holds a leading position, and will strengthen its positive grassroots line by increasing its activities.

We are striving to make the detente policy permanent and irreversible by the global application of the Helsinki Conference Final Act with a view to strengthening its geographical scope, halting the feverish arms race as quickly as possible and taking effective measures in favor of disarmament.

We regard the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at its Political Consultative Committee meeting last November as a real and suitable basis for moving toward real disarmament and halting the quantitative and qualitative accumulation of arms. The adoption of major new initiatives presented in Moscow 1 month ago by Leonid Brezhnev aimed at military detente would undoubtedly mean progress along this path..

We are firmly convinced that in the present situation it is better to negotiate intensively than to sit and wait for a spontaneous slackening in the arms spiral. With the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. Salt II agreement we hope to obtain a significant momentum which will reactivate other negotiations on disarmament, including the Vienna conference on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

We are in full agreement, Mr Minister, with your words at the UN General Assembly's 33d session when you said in particular that "in addition to absorbing productive resources, the arms race fuels conflicts and rivalries..."

Mr Minister, if we say that peace is indivisible, any hotbed of tension--be it in the Middle East or in Southeast Asia--threatens the security of all the peoples in the world. That is the light in which we view the recent Chinese aggression against heroic Vietnam. It shows with tragic clarity the results of the ambitions of those who use violence to clear the way for their hegemonic aims.

That is why we resolutely support the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Similarly we condemn outright Israel's policy of expansionist aggression against the Arab countries. We have always supported and will continue to support the Arab countries' national liberation struggle against Israel's growing expansionism and against the violation of all the basic norms of international law and of the UN Charter.

We believe that the separate bilateral treaty signed contrary to the Arab peoples' fundamental interests will only increase the insecurity, uncertainty and conflicts in this vital region of the world. That is why we are not abandoning the demand for a full and speedy withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. The "necessary condition" for a solution in principle of this burning problem is, in our view, the application of the Palestine Arab people's inalienable right to determine their own future, including the right to establish their own state. Similarly all countries in the Middle East have the right to the guarantee of an independent existence and security.

We feel that the only just solution is a global solution, which can only be achieved with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

We also share the same position on the solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions fully respecting sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and recognizing the two ethnic communities' rights and interests.

We also join forces in favor of the complete suppression of colonialism and all forms of racism, including apartheid. We also agree on giving support in all respects--on the political, material and psychological planes--and at all levels--in the bilateral and multilateral contexts--to the Zimbabwe, Namibian and South African peoples' legitimate struggle to regain their freedom and independence.

I would also like to highlight the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic welcomes efforts to establish a new, just international economic system which would allow the developing countries to make full use of their natural resources and to have better access to modern technology. We welcome efforts for a just reform of the monetary system and world credit and for restrictions on the domination of supranational monopolies and for special advantages to be granted to the most underdeveloped countries.

Mr Minister, in conclusion allow me to raise my glass and drink to the success of our talks, the general furthering of cooperation between our fraternal countries and to the health of his excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia.

Health, success and happiness to you, Mr and Mrs Fitouri.

Good health to all our Tunisian friends present here.

PREMIER CONGRATULATES KOSYGIN ON REAPPOINTMENT

LD191750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the name of the Czechoslovak Government and on his own behalf he sends sincere and comradely wishes on Comrade Kosygin's reappointment to the high office of chairman of the Council of Ministers. He then highly appraises the long years of devoted activity by Comrade Kosygin at the head of the Soviet Government and his tireless efforts devoted to building a communist society and the all-round enhancement of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal then goes on to stress in the telegram: I profoundly and sincerely esteem your great contribution in the past and present to the promotion of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples. Finally, Comrade Strougal wishes Comrade Aleksey Kosygin much creative energy, good health and future successes in his highly challenging and responsible work for the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the USSR and for the consolidation of peace and socialism throughout the world.

STROUGAL RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALK

LD191408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Khristo Shanov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Czechoslovakia. Their discussion dealt with some topical questions of mutual cooperation.

STROUGAL TOASTS PDRY DELEGATION AT PRAGUE DINNER

AU201545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's toast at 18 April Prague dinner for visiting PDRY delegation]

[Text] From the bottom of my heart I welcome in the spring to Prague the representative of the heroic Yemeni people, with whom we have been united by bonds of friendship and cooperation ever since the beginning of the revolution. I am glad that your visits to our country are becoming regular and a matter of course. This is how it should be among friends who understand each other and who also are helping each other with all their might. Let me repeat my welcome once again on behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government and on behalf of our people.

Today we are meeting at a particularly significant time. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] has scored another victory in the struggle for progress and social justice by establishing a part of scientific socialism. There is no doubt that the Socialist Party of Yemen [SPY] has centered in its ranks the best forces of the people who are now--after years of fighting against imperialism and domestic reaction--setting for themselves the historic goal of reconstructing their country socially.

In the south of the Arab Peninsula the red banner of socialism has been hoisted, to which the whole progressive world looks up with admiration. Your country, with a renowned and ancient history and noted for its heroic deeds from colonial times, is reappearing in the front line of the struggle for a better settlement of public affairs.

We are proud of the fact that the CSSR has always stood at the side of your people, that we took part in the struggles of your revolution. This is why our political relations are not only friendly but also exemplary. This is why we meet so frequently and consult each other on the further course of action. This is why we are purposefully realizing the impetuses that emerged from the talks of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, SPY secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, with our highest representatives.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

The world has entered a truly unprecedented epoch in which the awareness of the need for the policy of detente and cooperation of countries with different social systems is being asserted and, at the same time, the power and authority of socialism are growing throughout the world. However, we know very well that this process does not always find an even and safe road but, on the contrary, sometimes finds itself on untrodden paths. The recent events in the Middle East have confirmed once again how many enemies of the process of detente still exist, how many warmongering forces are still in the way of progress and how many difficult struggles are still ahead of us.

At the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee the countries of the Warsaw Pact resolutely confirmed their longing for peace by publicizing further concrete proposals aiming at expanding detente from the political to the military sphere. At the same time they pointed to the danger stemming from a policy that wants to turn the wheel of history back, return peoples to the period of cold war and bring them to the brink of nuclear war. The socialist states suggested to the world a different prospect: to halt the feverish pursuit of armaments and seek ways to achieve general disarmament, which would not only lead to peace but also to the realization of great social projects against poverty, hunger and diseases.

The CSSR has a deep interest in peace in Europe, where today all participants in the Helsinki conference prefer talks to confrontation and thus set an example for the countries of other continents. We follow, however, with the same attention the development of events in the Middle East, which has had the same fate as our continent so many times in history. The signing of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has aroused great indignation in our country. We resolutely denounce, together with all [as published] Arab countries, this treacherous anti-Arab peace, signed behind the backs of the other countries in the region and, moreover, at the cost of the Palestinians. We know well, after all, that this Egyptian concession to the Israeli aggressor only suits the interests of imperialism and Zionism. Already today it is certain that it will not result in the establishment of a permanent peace in the Middle East, where it has set the military presence of the United States against the goals of the progressive movement.

We welcome from the bottom of our hearts the joint actions of Arab countries against the signatories of the separate peace and for all steps to consolidate unity among the states of the Middle East. For this reason we also welcomed the news about political talks of the two Yemeni states that are to bring about the unification of the country on progressive principles.

With the same determination our peoples also took a position against the aggressive actions of the Maoist leadership of China. We regard the military attack on Vietnam and Laos as a Chinese betrayal of progress, the national liberation movement and socialism. This is why we believe that it is necessary, apart from condemning the aggression, to express full solidarity with the people of Vietnam and Laos in their struggle for territorial integrity and national freedom.

Czechoslovakia always will stand on the side of progress and peace. This means that all nations that decide to take the path of freedom and social justice will find not only our understanding but also aid. This also is how we understand the tasks of our diplomacy in the African struggle against racism and all forms of neo-colonialism.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Our talks have yielded a whole series of proofs about the possibilities of cooperation, which we justly term traditional. It dates, after all, from the first days of your independence and has never been obstructed even by the great geographic distance that separates us. We always have found a common language.

We have agreed that we will continue our close political cooperation and further coordinate our foreign political steps. The time has come for the gates of cultural exchange to be opened, which will certainly expand the mutual knowledge of the people about the friends in the other country.

Your country is standing at the threshold of great economic transformations. Our country is ready to contribute [its share] not only in enhancing the accomplishments of your revolution but also in building a socialist economy, by sending experts and delivering equipment. After all, friends must help each other so that their collaboration strengthens with ever new ties. At the same time, however, the economic sphere must not lag behind political contacts. I think that I do not have to overly stress that we will focus our main endeavor in this respect now.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman, esteemed comrade ministers, esteemed friends, I raise my glass and toast to the success of our joint socialist cause; to the international cooperation of our peoples; to the health of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, SPY secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council; to your health, Comrade Chairman; to the health of all guests!

POLEDNIK RECEIVES DELEGATION OF ARGENTINE COMMUNISTS

AU231528 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[CTK report: "Absolute Unity of Views"]

[Text] A delegation of the Argentine Communist Party [ACP] Central Committee, consisting of R. Iscaro, ACP Central Committee secretariat member, and Julio Laborde, ACP Central Committee member, visited the CSSR recently at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was received by J. Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary in the presence of Z. Cheben, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

The CPCZ and ACP representatives informed one another about the situation in their countries and about the work and tasks of the two fraternal parties. The ACP Central Committee delegation expressed, among other things, its admiration for the results that are being accomplished by the Czechoslovak people under the guidance of the CPCZ in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions on building an advanced socialist society. The CPCZ representatives expressed absolute solidarity with Argentine communists and all progressive and democratic forces of Argentina in their struggle for democratic development and social progress, against the maneuvers of domestic and foreign reaction, terror and the curtailment of the working people's rights. An absolute unity of views was noted on the fundamental questions of the international communist and workers movement as well as on the current international situation.

DZUR, KEMPNY ADDRESS ARMY OFFICERS ON WINTER TRAINING

LD200744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Prague yesterday of commanders and political officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Minister of National Defense Army Gen Martin Dzur made a critical review of the results of the winter training period and mapped out the major tasks, methods and forms of implementing them in the summer training period.

Speaking at the meeting, Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, appraised the responsible work of communists in the corps of commanders, the political staff and all soldiers in raising the army's fighting readiness. He analyzed the primary targets of our economy in fulfilling the line of socialist construction, and underscored the significance of the April 1969 session of the CPCZ Central Committee for the defeat of the right-wing and restoration of all socialist values in our country. Comrade Josef Kempny then pointed to the chief aspects of our domestic and foreign policy and to the Army's role in insuring the defense of socialism, in internationalist unity with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

LENART, COLOTKA MARK LENIN'S BIRTHDAY IN BRATISLAVA

LD240534 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] To mark the 109th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a solemn act of remembrance took place in Bratislava today. It was attended by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium: Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Ludovit Pezlar, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives of the political and public life of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Nikolay Goncharov, Soviet consul general, laid a common bouquet of the Consulate General of the Soviet Union and the Soviet military command in Bratislava to a statue of the leader of the world proletariat. Delegations of party and government bodies of the Slovak capital and representatives of the West Slovak region also paid their homage to the founder of the CPSU, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, by laying a bouquet of red flowers.

FISCHER TOASTS CSSR'S CHNOUPEK AT PRAGUE LUNCHEON

AU201526 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Excerpts from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer toast at Prague luncheon given in his honor by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on 18 April]

[Text] With this further exchange of opinions we have followed the long-standing, good traditions of our cooperation. It is our joint aim through this meeting to add another stone to building all-round cooperation of our states at the side of the Soviet Union and to contribute toward converting the coordinated foreign policy of the community of socialism. Thereby we are complying with the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977.

Everywhere, in whatever area of life it may be, we feel the mobilizing effect that emanates from the close militant community of our Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties.

Everywhere, new dimensions of our collaboration and cooperation are manifested. Socialist foreign policy is and will remain committed to peace. With the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states we possess a clear-cut program for this. It has met with so much response and consent on the part of all people of good will, because it is in line with the basic desire of mankind to live and work in secure and lasting peace. The most urgent and ardent task today is to banish the danger of a nuclear holocaust and to halt the arms race. We communists are firmly convinced that rather concrete prerequisites exist for this. But, with all our optimism, we nevertheless see that the imperialists have launched a large-scale campaign against detente and disarmament. Meanwhile, the Chinese leaders have joined in this aggressive course even more openly. Their equally insidious and criminal attack against Socialist Vietnam reveals the true nature of Beijing's socialist big power policy not only as being a dangerous and disgraceful plot with imperialism but also as a serious threat to world peace.

The resolute defense struggle of the Vietnamese people and the active solidarity of its friends, especially the Soviet Union, have inflicted a defeat on the Chinese aggressor and will put it in its place in the future as well.

The socialist community--and thus also the GDR--will continue to make every effort to consolidate and expand the progress achieved in Europe on the road of detente. An essential prerequisite for further improving the political climate is and will remain the strict observance of the principles agreed on in Helsinki as well as of the treaties concluded between the socialist states and the FRG, whose central point is the commitment to respect the inviolability of state borders and the sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs of the states. With our coordinated foreign policy we are effectively working for preserving and strengthening security and peace, for containing the effects of hotbeds of conflicts such as those in the Middle East and on the African Continent and--of this the communists are convinced--for eventually eliminating them.

This is why we, today and always, condemn demagogically trimmed pseudosolutions such as the separate plot of Begin and As-Sadat patched together by the United States. It does not bring peace to the peoples of this region, but fans the flame of this hotbed of war. It does not solve any fundamental questions such as the complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor, nor does it insure the rights of the Palestinian people.

The GDR supports the peoples in the south of Africa in their just struggle against racism neocolonialism and for social progress. It stands at the side of the nonalined movement in the struggle for peace and international detente, against imperialist oppression and interference.

On 7 October we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic. In preparation for this great event our working people are achieving outstanding accomplishments for strengthening their worker-peasant state.

Together with the CSSR, the GDR is a reliable outpost of the socialist community at the borderline between socialism and imperialism. We are filled with great joy and high recognition with regard to the impressive achievements scored by the CSSR working people for the further prospering of their socialist fatherland. Such progress in all spheres of social life as is manifested in the CSSR is possible only where party and people are linked by bonds of firm trust, where the people own what the peoples' hands have created.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INQUIRES AFTER FATE OF DIPLOMATS IN UGANDA

LD240750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Statement by the press department of the GDR Foreign Ministry Berlin: Ambassador Hans-Juergen Weitz, the special representative of the GDR foreign minister, accompanied by other staff, has in recent days made inquiries with the authorities in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, Yugoslav Ambassador Jovanovic, the doyen of the diplomatic corps [name and title as received] and other diplomatic missions in Kampala about the fate of GDR Embassy staff in Uganda.

The GDR ambassador to Uganda, Dr Gothfried Lessing, the second secretary, Lothar Hentschel, and their wives were in the capital of Kampala during the recent fighting in Uganda. So far the results of the inquiries, complicated by the aftermath of the fighting, are being continued in cooperation with the Ugandan authorities.

TISCH RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD240734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch in Berlin today received a delegation of the Trade Union for the National Salvation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea under its chairman, Meas Samnang. He assured them of the FDGB's active solidarity. The GDR, he said, would continue to stand by Kampuchea in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Meas Samnang expressed gratitude for the solidarity and assistance received by the people of Kampuchea from the Soviet Union, GDR and other socialist countries. The task now was to set up trade unions which would support the People's Revolutionary Council in defending the triumph of the revolution and the consolidation of revolutionary power. All efforts must be concentrated on restarting the economy and improving living conditions.

1973 DECREE ON FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU201646 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text of decree regulating the work of foreign correspondents in the GDR, in column "From the GDR Legal Gazette"]

[Text]

D E C R E E

On the activity of publication organs of other states and their correspondents in the GDR of 21 February 1973

Article 1

(1) The accreditation of publication organs, press, news and photojournalistic agencies, radio and television stations and newsreel organizations of other states (subsequently referred to as publication organs of other states), as well as the accreditation of their permanent correspondents in the GDR is effected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR.

(2) The accreditation of permanent correspondents of publication organs of other states in the GDR is effected, as a rule, on the basis of reciprocity.

Article 2

Requests for opening an office of a publication organ of another state and for accreditation of its permanent correspondent must be submitted in writing by the publisher, chief editor or director of the publication organ of another state concerned to the head of the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 3

Accredited permanent correspondents are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a press card with a photograph, for the purpose of carrying out their journalistic work. The accreditation of a permanent correspondent becomes effective with the handing over of the press card.

Article 4

(1) Journalistic activities of roving correspondents of publication organs of other states in the GDR are subject to authorization, unless otherwise stipulated by international agreements.

(2) The authorization of activities in accordance with paragraph 1 (working permit) is given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Journalistic Relations Department. It becomes effective through the handing over to the roving correspondent of the press card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, restricted to the bearer and to the specified place and time.

(3) The required entry and residence formalities for roving correspondents of other states carrying out authorized journalistic projects will be taken care of by the GDR state organs under whose jurisdication the journalistic project concerned is to be implemented.

Article 5

(1) The permanent correspondents accredited in the GDR as well as the roving correspondents of publication organs of other states, in carrying out their journalistic work, must

--observe the generally recognized norms of international law,

--observe the laws and other regulations of the GDR,

--abstain from slandering or defaming the GDR, its state organs and its leading figures, as well as states allied with the GDR,

--report truthfully, objectively and correctly and not permit any malevolent distortion of facts,

--not misuse the granted working permit for actions that have nothing to do with journalistic profession.

(2) On the occasion of his accreditation the permanent correspondent of a publication organ of another state will be briefed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Journalistic Relations Department, about the rights and duties of the permanent correspondents accredited in the GDR. Roving correspondents will be informed in a suitable form about their rights and duties regarding their journalistic work in the GDR by the state organs in whose jurisdiction the journalistic project is carried out.

(3) In the event of a violation of the principles stipulated in paragraph 1, or of concluded agreements, the accreditation of the permanent correspondent and the authorization for opening an office of a publication organ of another state can be rescinded; the working permit for roving correspondents can be cancelled.

Article 6

The correspondents accredited with the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be given support in carrying out their journalistic work by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Journalistic Relations Department.

Article 7

The minister of foreign affairs will issue the implementing ordinances.

Article 8

(1) This decree becomes effective on 22 February 1973.

(2) At the same time the decree of 17 November 1969 on the accreditation and work of permanent correspondents of publication organs of other states in the GDR (Legal Gazette No 92, p 571) becomes invalid.

Berlin, 21 February 1973

[Signed] The GDR Council of Ministers

Stoph

Chairman

The minister of foreign affairs,

Winzer.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GDR'S HAGER VISIT

Cultural Artists' Meeting

LD191405 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who has been in Budapest since yesterday, met representatives of Hungarian cultural life and leaders of artists' associations at the Feszek Club today. The visitors were greeted by Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture. Next Kurt Hager informed those present on the GDR's cultural achievements and spoke of the preparations made by the representatives of culture and art for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

Kadar Meeting

LD201630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee, took part in the cordial discussions.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR HUNGARIAN WEEK

LD232345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has arrived in Paris to take part in the Hungarian economic and technical days which are to begin in the French capital.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD232032 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee a delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (COM) under the leadership of Klighoma Malima, member of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary between April 17 and 23.

The delegation was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC. The guests also paid calls to the economic political section of the HSWP CC, to the Central Planning Office, to the Ministries of Finance, Education and Labour, and made a trip to Bacs-Kiskun County. They studied the economic policy of the HSWP, and timely tasks of the socialist economic building work. During the talks the two parties' officials exchanged views on timely world issues, with special regard to the situation on the African Continent, informed each other about their countries' situation and their parties' activity. They confirmed solidarity with the African peoples fighting against colonialism and racial discrimination, for freedom, for the consolidation of independence and for social progress. The representatives of the HSWP and of CCM expressed their readiness to further improve bilateral and inter-party relations. The Tanzanian delegation today left Budapest.

POWER STRUGGLE, POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN IRAN DISCUSSED

LD221008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Bolgar interviews Alajos Chrudinak, who recently visited Iran, on the reported disagreements between Ayatollah Khomeyni and members of the government.

[Question] To the outside observer it appears that there are many power centers in Iran--Ayatollah Khomeyni, the government, as well as the revolutionary committees and the leftwing revolutionary organizations. It is difficult to see which is the real one, which is stronger than the others. What is more, not even the ayatollahs are united.

[Answer] You are quite right about this. There are very serious political debates which do not concern merely the ways in which things should be done in practice. I do not think that there is a united Islamic movement. There is no such thing. Those who talk about what Islam wants or the Islamic view are talking about something that does not exist. In my opinion there are a number of political leaders, that is, ayatollahs, whose views, political beliefs and ideas concerning the regime that should replace the shah's are completely different.

[Question] Do you think that some sort of power struggle might develop among them? After all, you said that these were political leaders.

[Answer] This has already happened. It started with Khomeyni's arrival. Till then Shari'at-Madari was the No 2, the leader of the Islamic movement in Iran while Khomeyni was away. Then the two men did not meet for more than a month and very strong conflicts developed between them. Shari'at-Madari is not a member of the secret Islamic Revolutionary Council and his views differ considerably from those of Khomeyni. When I visited him, before Khomeyni had his meeting with Shari'at-Madari, Shari'at-Madari told me in a confidential conversation that, unfortunately, it seemed that matters were moving toward a one-person charismatic leadership, even toward a dictatorship.

[Question] Can you envisage a power struggle in which Khomeyni is removed from his position of leadership? Could another ayatollah take over the direction of events?

[Answer] No, he possesses such tremendous prestige and popularity that I cannot see that happening. The struggle is not between Taleqani and Khomeyni but rather between Shari'at-Madari, Montazeri and Taleqani. Khomeyni plays the role of the centrist politician and arbitrator.

[Question] For some weeks now people have been executed every day in Iran. Who are the people in charge of the revolutionary committees and courts and who stands behind them?

[Answer] Up to now 130 people have been executed. Considering that during the revolutionary activities, which spanned a year, 60,000 unarmed people were butchered, people who merely demonstrated in the streets, this is a very insignificant figure. The problem with these counts is that the judicial processes, the sentencing and the executions are carried out in secret, at night: The Jacobins bring in their verdict and shoot their victims. What Bazargan and Sanjabi object to is not that these generals and leading officers of SAVAK are executed but to the way in which this is done. In other words, that these proceedings are not held openly, with defending lawyers and the possibility of appeal.

[Question] You have mentioned the Jacobins. Well, one has a feeling that events in Iran resemble the French revolution. Is it possible that there might arise a new Napoleon or even an old shah, to create order when the situation becomes completely anarchic?

[Answer] Anything is possible. By the way, regarding the French revolution, all revolutions resemble each other because of the social dynamism that they bring into action. What, however, excludes the possibility of a coup of this sort in Iran is the fact that there is no army. The army has disintegrated, there is no police; there is no armed force which would come into action if called upon to do so, which could overcome the other armed groups which exist--the rightwing, leftwing, Islamic and other groups--and gain power.

POLITBURO MEMBER DISCUSSES WAGES, DOMESTIC DEMAND

LD201800 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Interview granted by Valeria Benke, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, to unidentified interviewer, presumably in Budapest, date unspecified--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are there any statistics about wages at the moment which reflect differentials now?

[Answer] We know precisely what the wages ratios are, and the sectors, the trade unions and of course the Central Statistical Office also follow this carefully. It is always a very important principled task of social direction to regulate and shape wages ratios in a manner befitting socialist principles. If there is a deviation from accepted social ratios, it sets off great and unhealthy tension (?in a wrong direction) as in 1972, when workers' wages fell behind. [as heard] The MSZMP Central Committee resolution of the time meant not merely simple changes but principles which have since then been implemented in wage regulations. Led by Comrade Ferenc Kovacs, the research group of social sciences institutions has produced valuable work which has already elicited some reaction in the daily press.

According to the survey, if the wages of skilled workers are taken as 100, then the wages of unskilled workers are 64 percent of skilled workers'; the wages of technical intelligentsia is around 130 percent and of other intelligentsia, around 126 percent. This indicates that there is no great difference between the main categories.

In 1977, the average earnings of skilled workers was around 4,100 forints; the average for foremen was around 5,200 forints; the wage for technical staff and middle management was around 6,000 forints; and for higher management in enterprises around 8,300 forints. These are averages, naturally there are variations within these, but recently we experienced a decrease in these variations.

Here I would like to mention that small differences in earnings in a given place usually induce a small amount of tension, and great differences induce greater tension even if they are totally justified. Perhaps this explains why our principles voiced throughout the decades--this is not a novelty--that there should be differences in earnings according to the job performed, is not truly realized in earnings differentials.

Today there is a high degree of sensitivity and this is now very widely evident, not only in lower management circles but also in social and political organizations; and in general opinion within the party--a political yardstick among socially active people--there is trembling from the word "tension." In speaking about social phenomena, tension always comes up as something negative. Without this, however, there is no movement. Even if it has an unpleasant effect when differentiating between better and less well done jobs, this tension must be shouldered in the interest of progress, even in the interest of the person who at the moment does not yet do his job well. With this he must be urged to perform better.

[Question] Let us return to wages. Wages themselves are a very important indicator of who earns how much. The question now is: Who has to spend it on how many people?

[Answer] Let us avoid discussing all sorts of average models, but this is where we must start out. We have exact data on family incomes in 1977. Annual earnings of workers' families were around 80,000 forints, for peasants the same, and the so-called double incomes was 105,000 forints, substantially higher. Those with two incomes are workers and peasants, or workers and workers and perhaps casual workers. The families of the intelligentsia received smaller amounts, around 90,000 forints per annum.

Despite these facts, this is not the precise pattern of income per head within the families because the number of children makes a considerable difference. We know that the average worker's income was 3,500 forints in 1978. Now, if we assume two earners, this makes the family income 7,000 forints; however, I want to use an example where it is below the average. Thus, if a family has a total income of 6,000 forints, in the case of one child the income per head comes to 2,000 forints, this roughly corresponds to the average figure. But in the case of two children, this comes down to only 1,500. At this point, admittedly, the family supplement of 720 forints comes into the picture, and in the case of families with three children, where income per head is only 1,200 forints, the supplement is 1,140 forints. However, even with this, it is clear that the differences between families increase with the number of children. We are taking this into consideration when bringing in various central measures.

Public opinion considers, and not without justification, that large families have problems in making ends meet.

We are justified in considering the ratio of families with differing numbers of children in society. For this we only have data for 1973; there have been changes since, but it is still characteristic of the main ratios. Almost 36 percent of families had one child; almost 23 percent two children; 4.9 percent three children and only 2.4 percent four children or more. Since then we know from births that the number of families with two and three children has increased and ratios within society have not, and so it is connected to the increase in the number of families.

[Question] I would now like to ask an unscientific question, but are there poor people in Hungary?

[Answer] There are. This can be expressed in statistics: 5 percent of old age pensioners live on a very modest income of one person. I cannot give the relevant data after 1972; there was a survey in 1978, but it will only be published next month.

We do, however, know that earnings between 1972-1978 rose by almost 40 percent and that pensions during the same period did not rise by as much. I do however consider it a very good thing that in 1979, in the stringent economic circumstances of this year that we talked about, we were successful in implementing the significant increase of small pensions by 200 forints on the average; but even so, the average pension is only 1,924 forints.

[Question] If there are differences in the standard of living between people, may we say there is also inequality? What are the principal roots of this inequality?

[Answer] Earnings are related to work capability. Work capability is related to qualifications. The roots of the differences--in keeping with our degree of historical development--are that people cannot do work of equal value. This is not a possibility of socialism but of communism. If the ability of people is very well developed, their ability in work will be very similar, and if someone is less able to work through no fault of his own, society equates him with the others. This is so far not yet possible in socialism. We do not aim for the existence or development of differences in socialism but it is an unavoidable path of the development of socialism.

[Question] There is also a type of difference which arises from inheritance. I am talking about younger people: It is no use my earning the same as someone else who already has a house as a starting point, and I have to aim for one.

[Answer] Although there are no data on this difference, I think--and I deal with these problems a lot in detail--it has been on the increase recently rather than on the decrease. Twenty years ago young people had very small differences at the start of their lives simply because parents at that time could hardly give anything to their children then starting out--at least the large majority of them could hardly give anything. Today they can give according to what they themselves could achieve during their lifetime.

[Question] I would not like to connect this with another topic [words indistinct]. There are great differences in the field of certain money receipts [bizonyos penzbevetelek] and these differences irritate a large part of public opinion. We have dealt with this on television in simplified terms on tipping. [passage indistinct]

[Answer] The leadership endeavors to uncover the fundamental causes when this happens and to eradicate these fundamental causes insofar as is possible through social, production and distribution means. It is possible that those alive today hardly remember, but even extremely severe punishment could not put a stop to the black market in meat, fats and flour until there were sufficient quantities of these and other basic foodstuffs. This sort of speculation always (?accentuated) shortages, but we could still not put a stop to it until we satisfied the demands. Even if the lack of something is still of prime importance, there are, however, more complicated phenomena among problems of this type that have arisen recently, such as slipping money under the counter [kereskedelmi csuszopenz] which can generally be traced back to the lack of selection in products. Certainly, one ought to deal with it differently than with the former meat or flour shortages.

[Question] Thus, one of the reasons for these elusive incomes--which are quite tangible for some people--is the shortage of goods or services.

[Answer] Calculations about these secondary incomes or income regroupings have resulted in the probable sum of 6-8 billion forints annually, or 2-3 per cent of the total income of the population.

This sum does not appear to be very much. Ten years ago, however, when such a calculation was made, 2-3 billion forints was thought the likely amount and this has trebled since then.

[Question] Staying on this subject, the fact that the population carries out, as you said, an income regrouping results perhaps in the equalization of differences which should be done in a different way. However, the matter also has a moral angle, and this is what worries me and many people. As you said, the political leadership is paying attention to the matter. How far do you regard it as tolerable?

[Answer] To a certain extent it depends on the political leadership. Let us take certain articles of fashion, like costume jewelry, which has been in vogue in the past few years. Consumer demand rose unexpectedly. There were few people who made and sold these articles and so they made huge profits. [passage indistinct] You said that this can equalize the differences. Neither public opinion nor the political leadership regards this as such; much more, as the source of distortions. Despite this, it would be idealistic to say, and would raise excessive expectations, that we have a program by which we can eliminate all such secondary incomes and that people will only receive incomes controlled by the state and society. We have, however, not only the aspirations but also a program underway, the first element of which is to ascertain the facts and this is why inquiries are held. The second element is a better detection of causes and connections, as the old answer that there are shortages is no longer a satisfactory answer, or not an adequate answer, and the search for a mechanism by which such distortions can be stopped.

[Question] The world economy affects the Hungarian economy to a great extent. How is the 1977 resolution to be assessed in this respect?

[Answer] Although this resolution bears the title "transformation of the product structure and our foreign economic strategy," a very important basic issue is that we have the prospect for a profitable product structure if in relying on the socialist countries and cooperating with them we organize better economic work and cooperation toward meeting domestic demand. At the same time this resolution does not concern the world economy alone and does not deal with the topic of exports only, because the improvements we wish to achieve in profitability and the meeting of the demand by the enterprises will also help to meet consumer demand in Hungary.

[Question] What do you expect from 1979?

[Answer] I expect that the unfavorable trends of the past few years--lack of cooperation between enterprises, development ignoring the interests of the economy--will change. I expect a change in trends in 1979, but not a total change, for this we shall have to make many efforts in 1980 as well. The next, the Sixth 5-Year Plan, will have to be devoted to creating a production structure and standard which can meet the current demand to produce the goods which can serve the further material and intellectual growth of our society. As regards problems and difficulties, we have taken these into account but we have received the message from industry and other sources that the trust of the people in the party, achieved through the results of socialist construction, is unchanged. People are also determined to move in their economic activity toward the objectives indicated. Our great national assets are the forces of production which have multiplied the potential of the economy of the past--say of 15 years ago--but an even greater force is our readiness to work. We must aim at all levels of leadership to create the conditions for this readiness to work to be turned into real and successful achievements.

[Question] Thank you very much.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON REELECTION

LD202348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to a PAP report, Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski have sent the following telegram:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev: On the occasion of your reelection to the distinguished post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we convey to you, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee the Polish Council of State and on behalf of the Polish people, cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

That you have again been entrusted with this most responsible function demonstrates your great authority and the enormous trust and confidence bestowed on you by the Soviet people. It is also an expression of your outstanding merit in building communism and in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

Your reelection is also a symbol and a declaration of the further untiring struggle by the Soviet Union for detente and the achievement of a general and lasting peace among all peoples--a cause for which you are a consistent untiring spokesman. The Polish people know full well that in you we have an old and reliable friend.

Please accept, dear Comrade Brezhnev, our most cordial wishes for further successes in your responsible party and state activity for the good of Soviet people, the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

President of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz addressed a telegram of congratulations to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Aleksey Kosygin, in connection with his reelection.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY ON POWER COOPERATION

LD240518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A protocol on scientific-technological cooperation in power, atomic power and brown coal industries between Poland and Yugoslavia, has been signed in Warsaw. The program for cooperation in 1979 and 1980 deals with such issues as the design and production of installations for opencast mines, the coproduction of spare parts for thermal power stations and the problems of reducing the effect the power industry has on disturbing the natural environment. The protocol provides for the joint conduct of scientific research and the mutual provision of services and exchanges of experts and information. It was signed by Andrzej Szozda, minister of power industry and atomic energy, and Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry of Yugoslavia.

SZYDLAK, GDR'S WEISS ATTEND COMMITTEE SESSION IN WARSAW

LD240524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The 17th session of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between Poland and the GDR has opened in Warsaw. The delegations of the two countries are led by deputy premiers Jan Szydlak and Gerhard Weiss. During its 3-day session the committee will review the progress achieved in mutual cooperation since the previous meeting. The session will discuss the current issues of collaboration and prospects for furthering the economic and scientific-technological contacts between the two countries.

GIEREK SENDS GREETINGS TO POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONGRESS

LD211445 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The 10th National Congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] has opened at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw.

The congress is being attended by over 800 delegates representing various social and professional strata from the whole country. Guests from abroad include delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Mongolia, GDR and [word indistinct].

Members of the supreme party and state authorities led by the chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, were welcomed with applause.

A letter addressed to the congress from Edward Gierek was met with warm ovation. In the letter Edward Gierek says in part: Your congress is taking place on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland; also the 35th anniversary of the formation of the TPPR falls at the same time. The concurrent dates have symbolic meaning because our fatherland from the very first days of liberation has been built based on the fraternal friendship, help, and universal cooperation of the Soviet Union.

The TPPR, the letter continues, which over the period of 35 years has been transformed into mass social movement, is making a great contribution to consolidating friendship and cooperation of the Polish and Soviet people, towards the upbringing of generations of young Poles in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

JAGIELSKI ADDRESSES MEETING ON POLISH-SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD202230 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 April, PAP--In a speech made at a solemn concert held in Warsaw today in connection with the 34th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Poland and the USSR, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski stressed that the treaty gave rise to the shaping of lasting and fraternal relations between the two peoples and states.

At present, he said, these relations are characterized by the unity of fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, unbreakable friendship between the peoples, comprehensive collaboration and ever broader, mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields of both states' development.

Referring to assistance that Poland received from the Soviet Union in the post-war period, the speaker stressed that Soviet help made it possible to quickly rebuild and later (?revitalize) the country on a [word indistinct] which placed Poland among the world's 10 leading industrialized countries.

Discussing dynamic development of mutual trade relations, Vice-Premier Jagielski pointed out that over the past 10 years Polish-Soviet turnover trebled and continues to show an upward tendency. Also, scientific cooperation between the two countries is strengthening year by year, which was symbolized by the joint Polish-Soviet space-flight, stressed M. Jagielski.

The speaker paid much attention to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and defined its role in the social-economic development of the CMEA member-countries as irreplaceable.

Today, at the time of much turmoil at world markets, the significance of cooperation among socialist countries has considerably increased as it is not subjected to market oscillations, is stable in nature and reveals a permanent progress.

The deepening of cooperation among the CMEA countries through the development of mutually beneficial economic integration is the process of great international significance. Mankind requires new, just economic relations. The speaker stressed that such relations are particularly needed by young developing countries that wish to make use of the hard-won independence for the quickest possible economic development. Countries of the socialist community, the vice-premier said, support the struggle of the developing states for transformation of international economic relations based on just and democratic foundations of equality, and consider this task as one of the main issues of global nature.

The new model of international relations based on fraternal cooperation, equal rights and mutual advantage is one of the most momentous proposals put forth by socialism before present history, stressed Vice-Premier Jagielski.

Aware of the fact that the Soviet Union is the main force of peace and the main safeguard (?effectively) counteracting the danger to mankind by the nuclear era, we offer full support to the peace programme adopted by the CPSU 25th Congress and to the momentous proposals included in recent statements by the main author of this programme, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, Vice-Premier Jagielski said.

We come out for further development of international detente and quick implementation of all moves serving this goal as well as for curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

Together with the Soviet Union, we pursue the policy of solidarity and support for the forces struggling for national independence and social progress. Thus, we strongly condemn the anti-peace, reactionary policy of Chinese leaders, which is characterized by big-power hegemonism. The recent treacherous aggression on the Socialist Vietnam is a testimony of their complete renunciation of the achievements of the Chinese revolution and the ideals of socialism.

The consolidation of fraternal ties with the (?huge) country of our well-tested friends is an unbreakable guideline of the Marxist-Leninist course of the 6th and 7th congresses implemented by the Polish United Workers' Party, parties allied to it and all forces of the National Unity Front.

SEJM PRESIDIUM CONVENES SESSION FOR 26 APRIL

AU231738 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--The SEJM Presidium has resolved to convene the 23rd session of the SEJM of the Polish People's Republic on 26 April 1979. The session will begin at 1000 hours. The agenda calls for:

A report by the Credentials and Rules Commission on the by-election in constituency No. 54 in Radom;

The government's report on the program for implementing the decision of the 14th PZPR Plenum concerning the increased role of nationalized small industries in the socioeconomic development of the country;

The draft bill presented by the SEJM Commission for Culture and Art on local funds for restoring monuments;

A report by the Health and Physical Culture Commission on the governmental draft bill concerning the honorary titles "Meritorious Physician of the Polish People's Republic" and "Person of Merit for the People's Health";

Interpellations and questions by the deputies;

And changes in the personal composition of the SEJM's commissions.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES HISTORICAL SCIENCES DELEGATION

LD282354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received a delegation of the Committee for Historical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences and of the Jagiellonian University in the Belweder Palace today. The topic of discussion was the international colloquium to be organized in Krakow on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of war and the arrest by the occupying power of the professors of Krakow universities.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS' DELEGATION

LD222110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the Day of Textile, Clothing and Leather Industries' Workers, Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation representing more than 600,000 light industry workers.

JAROSZEWICZ MAKES CAR FACTORY, BRIDGE VISITS

LD240356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today visited the work force of the Zeran car factory in Warsaw where he studied current production and investment problems. The premier received a report on the proposal raised by the work force and adopted by the session of the workers self-government conference on the increase of this year's production by 2,000 cars.

Also today Premier Jaroszewicz acquainted himself with the progress of work on the construction of the Torun bridge route in the capital. The work forces building one of the sections of the route, namely the 9-km Modlinska thoroughfare have committed themselves to complete their work on 22 July, the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE DISCUSSING DEFENSE EXPENDITURE

The following correction to the item entitled "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Discusses Defense Expenditure" published in the 19 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 2, fourth graf, line two should read...1977 and in 1978 to 62,300 million zlotys....correcting date.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO AFRICAN STATES

Treaty With Mozambique

AU231536 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique" signed in Maputo on 21 April on the occasion of the visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique,

On the basis of the relations of friendship, international solidarity and traditional cooperation between the two peoples, between the RCP and the Mozambique Liberation Movement (FRELIMO), forged in the armed struggle for national liberation waged by the Mozambican people,

Proceeding from the scientific concept of dialectical and historical materialism, and from the Marxist-Leninist principles,

Firmly determined to continuously deepen and expand their cooperation and to support each other's efforts to promote their socioeconomic development in the interests of the two friendly peoples and of the cause of international peace, socialism and cooperation,

Convinced that by strengthening their bilateral friendship and cooperation they make an important contribution to consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of all the socialist and nonalined countries, the national liberation movements and all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world in their common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress,

Wishing to contribute extensively to consolidating peace and security in the world, to promoting an active policy of broad cooperation among all states, based on the inalienable principles of absolute respect for national independence and sovereignty and for territorial integrity, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage,

Linked by solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and reasserting their militant solidarity with and active support for the national liberation movements,

Reasserting the right of all the peoples to freely elect a political system and a path of economic, social and cultural development in accordance with their legitimate interests and aspirations,

Reiterating their firm support for the principles and goals of the UN Charter, decided to conclude the present treaty and for this purpose solemnly agreed on the following:

Article I. The high contracting sides proclaim their solemn determination to develop and deepen their relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas between their peoples, parties and states, as well as their efforts to consolidate and develop the economic and social achievements of the two countries, which are firmly engaged in building a socialist society.

They shall promote the development of cooperation between the RCP and FRELIMO, between mass and civic organizations of the two countries.

Article II. The high contracting sides shall make efforts to expand mutually advantageous economic cooperation and exchanges of experience in the areas of industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, commerce and other fields of common interest. They shall conclude specific agreements for this purpose.

Article III. The high contracting sides shall develop their cooperation in the fields of science and technology, art, literature, education, cadres training, medical care, press, radio, cinematography and other areas with a view to promoting a better mutual understanding of their people's life and achievements.

Article IV. In their bilateral relations and in their relations with other states, the high contracting sides shall respect the universally recognized principles of absolute respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage.

They will endeavor to settle interstate conflicts through negotiations and other political means which preclude the use or threat of force, in accordance with the UN Charter.

Article V. The high contracting sides, which are promoting a policy of peace and cooperation, shall endeavor to develop their relations with the socialist, developing and nonalined countries and with the other states with a view to promoting detente, peace and security throughout the world in a spirit of peaceful coexistence. They shall make every possible effort to deepen the process of international detente so that it can incorporate all the areas of the world and become irreversible.

The high contracting sides shall support the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, national independence, democracy, peace and progress and their right to freely select their own system of socioeconomic development and shall cooperate at both the bilateral level and with other states to attain these basic goals.

Article VI. The high contracting sides pledge to work resolutely to establish a new world economic order, founded on juster, more equitable and democratic principles, which should insure the socioeconomic progress and prosperity of all the peoples.

Article VII. The high contracting sides shall continue to support the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They shall act for the integral implementation of the UN declaration on independence for colonial countries and peoples.

Article VIII. The high contracting sides will firmly work to halt the arms race and to bring about concrete measures for general and complete disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, under efficient international control, with a view to eliminating war for good from the people's life.

Article IX. The high contracting sides shall act in behalf of settling international conflicts through negotiations, of eliminating sources of tension and the imperialist policy of domination, and of promoting the principles of nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

Article X. The high contracting sides shall work to increase the UN role in settling international problems, in the interests of international peace and security and of safeguarding the national independence and sovereignty of the peoples.

Article XI. The high contracting sides shall regularly organize consultations, at the highest level, too, to permit mutual briefing and exchanges of views as to the deepening and development of their bilateral cooperation, and with a view to coordinating their international policies and discussing international questions of common interest.

Article XII. The high contracting sides declare that obligations assumed by them under previously concluded treaties do not conflict with the commitments stipulated in the present treaty, that they shall not be a party to any alliances directed against the other side and that they shall not conclude any international treaty or agreement incompatible with the present treaty.

Article XIII. The high contracting sides will settle through direct and bilateral negotiations, held in a spirit of friendship and mutual respect and understanding, any problem that may emerge in connection with the interpretation or application of any of the treaty clauses.

Article XIV. This treaty shall be submitted for ratification and shall come into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which will take place in Bucharest, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article XV. The present treaty is valid for a 20-year period and will be extended automatically for 5-year periods provided none of the high contracting sides expresses in writing its intention to dissolve it 1 year prior to the expiration of the respective period.

[Signed] For the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

For the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Joint Communique With Mozambique

AU231535 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Joint Romanian-Mozambique communique on President Nicolae Ceausescu's 18-21 April visit to that country, signed on 21 April]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique between 18 and 21 April 1979, at the invitation of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Mozambique Liberation Movement (FRELIMO) and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and of Comrade Graca Machel.

The illustrious Romanian guests were received by the people of Maputo with special enthusiasm and warmth, an expression of the great friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Mozambique peoples, of the respect that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys in Mozambique, and of the close, traditional ties established between the RCP and FRELIMO, between Romania and Mozambique.

During his visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, laid a wreath at the monument of Mozambican heroes; attended a great mass rally in the Matoal District of Maputo; visited the Revolution Museum and various economic units, and attended a cultural event, thus learning of the life, culture and revolutionary activities of the Mozambican people, and of their efforts to consolidate their political and economic independence and to build the socialist society.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Samora Moises Machel exchanged information and views on the process of political, economic and social development in their countries. They held talks on strengthening and developing the relations of close friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and international solidarity, of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. The two party-state leaders also exchanged detailed views on the current international situation.

The official talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of esteem and complete understanding. The talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and by comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache, member of the RCP Central Committee, head of the RCP Central Committee chancery; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee, counsellor to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion M. Nicolae, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Mircea Zara, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialst Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Mozambique; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Section; Eugen Florescu, deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Press Section; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Ludovic Paun, deputy minister of health; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Council of Women; Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, chairman of the Pioneers National Council; Petre Tansie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Mozambique, the talks were attended by Marcelino do Santos, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee Permanent Politburo, Central Committee secretary in charge of economic policy, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, secretary of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, minister of development and economic planning; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee Permanent Politburo, Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, minister of foreign affairs; Julio Eduardo Zamith Carrilho, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, deputy in the People's Assembly, minister of industry and energy; Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, department head at the FRELIMO Central Committee, deputy in the People's Assembly, member of the Council of Ministers, governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission and minister of finance; Salomao Munguambe, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, minister of foreign trade; Jose Julio Andrade, director of the FRELIMO Presidential Cabinet, head of the FRELIMO Cadres Department, deputy in the People's Assembly; Luis Bernardo Honwana, deputy in the People's Assembly, director of the presidential Cabinet; Valeriano Ferrao, deputy in the People's Assembly, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Janet Rae Mondlane, deputy in the People's Assembly, national director of international cooperation in the National Planning Commission; Salome Moiane, deputy in the People's Assembly, secretary general of the Mozambique Women's Organization; Zacarias Kupela, deputy in the People's Assembly, secretary general of the Mozambique Youth Organization; Ferenando do Rosario Vaz, deputy in the People's Assembly, director of the Central Hospital of Maputo; Joaquim Ventura Leite, director of the Industry Service at the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expounded on the activities carried out by the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP, to achieve the targets envisaged in the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism, adopted at the 11th congress, and to implement the decisions of the party national conference. Along this line, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the important successes attained by the Romanian people in the many-sided development of the economy, science and culture, in deepening socialist democracy and permanently raising the people's living standard. The Romanian president also expounded on his country's foreign policy, geared to the achievement of international understanding and security, to promoting relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist, developing and nonalined countries, and with all the other states, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and of international cooperation, for the triumph of the cause of peace, freedom, national independence and socioeconomic progress for all the countries.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel briefed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the successes obtained by the Mozambique people, led by FRELIMO, in eradicating the last traces of colonialist domination, in effecting social and economic changes in the country, in organizing a democratic state structure and insuring its socioeconomic development, in accordance with the decisions of the Third FRELIMO Congress, which define the principles of building a socialist society in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Comrade Samora Moises Machel also expounded on the Mozambique people's firm determination to fulfill their international obligation toward the peoples' just liberation struggle, particularly in southern Africa. He emphasized the peace policy promoted by his country, a policy based on the continuous strengthening of relations with all the socialist, African, nonalined and all other states, in the interest of the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel noted with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and FRELIMO since the difficult years of the Mozambique people's armed struggle for national liberation, against Portuguese colonialism, have consolidated and have acquired greater scope after the proclamation of independence and the establishment of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the spirit of the joint solemn declaration signed in Bucharest by the two party-state leaders on 20 December 1974. They highlighted the particularly important role played by the development of relations between the two parties for strengthening and deepening the close relations between their countries and peoples.

On behalf of FRELIMO and of the Mozambique people, Comrade Samora Moises Machel expressed satisfaction with the political, diplomatic, moral and material support granted by the RCP and by the Romanian people to the struggle to consolidate Mozambique's national independence, against colonialism and imperialism, and against the aggressive acts of the racist regimes of southern Africa.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assured Comrade Samora Moises Machel that in implementing their socialist development program the Mozambique people can count on the solidarity and support of the Romanian people, in the future, too. The RCP and the Romanian people are ready to share their own experience in building socialism in Romania with FRELIMO and with the Mozambique people.

Along this line, the two sides stressed the great importance of meetings between the two party-state leaders and at other levels for strengthening the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

Firmly determined to confer a greater scope to the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between their peoples, parties and countries, in their mutual interest and in the interests of the cause of international peace, socialism and cooperation, the two heads of state signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Proceeding from the traditional, militant solidarity between the RCP and FRELIMO and from the desire to deepen it even more at the current stage of socioeconomic development in the two countries, the two party leaders concluded a cooperation agreement between the RCP and FRELIMO.

The two party-state leaders expressed the view that positive results have been obtained in the area of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which also constitute an important contribution to their countries' development. They decided to expand mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the areas of industry, agriculture, mining, transports, commerce and in other fields of common interest, and decided that the competent institutions in the two countries should take resolute steps to implement the joint projects and cooperation programs agreed upon. They highlighted the important role of the joint Romanian-Mozambique cooperation commission for the implementation of these goals.

The Romanian and Mozambique heads of state also decided to intensify their relations in the areas of education and instruction, cadres training, science and culture, with a view to promoting a better mutual understanding of the material and cultural achievements of the two peoples.

They also agreed to expand the cooperation between women, youth and other mass and professional organizations.

Aside from the above mentioned documents, the following agreements and conventions were also signed: a program on economic cooperation until 1990 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, a credit agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique; an agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on civil air transports; an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the area of cotton cultivation and ginning between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique; a memorandum on cooperation in the area of gas and coal; a cooperation program between the Union of Communist Youth and the pioneers organization of the Socialist Republic of Mozambique for 1979-1980; a cooperation convention in the area of radio broadcasting between Romania Radio and Television and Radio Mozambique; an agreement between the Romanian press agency and the Mozambique news agency AIM.

Upon examining the current international situation, the two party-state leaders noted with great satisfaction the identity or similarity of their positions on the basic issues discussed.

The two sides stressed the decisive importance of consolidating the unity of action of all the socialist and nonalined states, national liberation movements, of all democratic and progressive forces, whose historical mission is to build a world of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Samora Moises Machel reasserted that the relations between all states should be based on the universally recognized principles of full equality of rights, absolute respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and non-recourse to the use or threat of force. They stressed the fact that respect for these principles constitutes the basic way of insuring relations of friendship and cooperation among all the nations, and of strengthening security and peace in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique examined in depth the situation in Africa and expressed their profound anxiety about the aggressive actions of the imperialist, colonialist, neo-colonialist and racist forces against certain independent and sovereign African states, and about their steps to halt the advancement of the process of total and complete liberation of this continent.

In this context, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the militant solidarity of the RCP, of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Romanian people with the struggle of the friendly people of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of the other African states which are resolutely struggling, in direct confrontation with the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury, to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and which are supporting the national liberation struggle against the above regimes.

Both sides spoke out against attempts to impose a neocolonialist solution in Zimbabwe, designed to prevent that people from achieving genuine independence. Thus, the two sides rejected the alleged internal agreement, as well as the so-called elections currently being held, which they regard as null and void. They reiterated their militant solidarity with and firm support for the Zimbabwe people, for their just struggle, including their armed struggle, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front--their only legitimate representative--for national independence, against colonial oppression and against the illegal racist regime of Salisbury. The sides expressed the view that the economic sanctions established by the United Nations against the Salisbury government constitute an important support for the national liberation struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people, and resolutely advocated the continuation and integral application of these sanctions.

The two sides expressed their firm support for and militant solidarity with the just struggle for national independence waged by the Namibian people led by SWAPO, their only legitimate representative. They condemned the maneuvers of the racist regime of Pretoria which opposes, with imperialist support, genuine independence and territorial integrity for Namibia, which also includes Walvis Bay as part of its territory. They condemned with equal resolution the fact that the South African illegal occupation forces use Namibia as a base for constantly launching provocative, aggressive and subversive actions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Both sides resolutely censured the policy of "Bantustanization" promoted by the racist authorities of Pretoria and requested an end to the apartheid and terror practiced by the racist South African Government. They reasserted the two countries' support for the struggle of the National African Congress of South Africa against apartheid and racial discrimination, for freedom, equality and democracy.

The two sides expressed their profound concern about the proliferation of armed conflicts between African states, which serve the interests of the imperialist and reactionary forces. They reaffirmed the two sides' conviction that only strict observance of the provisions and principles of the UN Charter and the OAU Charter, and respect for the territorial integrity of each state, for each people's right to self-determination and national independence, and for each people's right to elect freely their system of political, economic and social development, can strengthen the unity of the African peoples and states in their common struggle for peace, prosperity and progress, and can lead to the complete liberation of this continent from all forms of domination and oppression. Both sides firmly advocated peaceful solutions to the problems existing between African states, through direct negotiations, with a view to creating a climate of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation between them.

Upon exchanging views on the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, the two party-state leaders highlighted the need to intensify efforts to implement all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki final document, and to adopt specific and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament capable of insuring peace and achieving security in Europe, and of promoting the expansion of multilateral economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between all the European states. Proceeding from the fact that world peace and security are indivisible, both sides stressed that strengthening security and intensifying cooperation in Europe will have a positive impact on the international political climate, on peace and security throughout the world.

The two party-state leaders emphasized that one of mankind's fundamental problems is the establishment of a new world economic order, which is essential for consolidating peace and security, and which should be based on equality, equity and justice, on the nations' right to profit from their own natural resources and to have a broad access to modern scientific and technological achievements, an order designed to secure the rapid development of all the countries, particularly of the less advanced ones. In this context, they expressed the hope that the fifth UNCTAD conference scheduled to take place in Manila soon will permit the adoption of efficient measures toward a new world economic order, and stressed the importance of the UN General Assembly special session in 1980 devoted to this problem.

The two party-state leaders deemed that the peoples' efforts to establish a new world economic order are part and parcel of the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and anti-neocolonialist struggle.

Expressing the view that disarmament is one of the most important problems of contemporary mankind, the two party-state leaders spoke out for halting the arms race and adopting concrete and efficient measures towards general, and primarily nuclear disarmament. They were of the opinion that certain nuclear positive results were obtained at the UN special session on this issue, and that a broader and more democratic institutional framework was created for the discussion and settlement of problems in this area. The sides advocate more intensive international efforts to achieve disarmament, and, along this line, they reasserted the special importance of establishing nuclear-free zones of peace in various parts of the world. They stressed that the fact that the racist regime of South Africa has access to nuclear weapons constitutes a great danger for the African peoples, for international peace and security.

The Romanian and Mozambique party-state leaders expressed profound anxiety about the conflicts that have emerged in various parts of the world, and called attention to the great danger that these pose to peace. Both sides firmly advocated that international conflicts be settled peacefully, through negotiations between the directly interested sides, with a view to securing lasting solutions, and thus contributing to the process of detente, to promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence, and to the success of the people's just struggle for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

Emphasizing their concern about the perpetuation of the hotbed of tension in the Middle East, the two presidents reasserted their countries' positions, according to which a general, lasting and just peace can be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to their own independent state, and guaranteed independence and security for all the states and peoples in the area. For this purpose they deemed that further efforts must be made to organize an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO as the legitimate and authentic representative of the Palestinian people, and with the active participation of the United Nations.

The two sides expressed the view that the UN role should be increased, especially in the current international conditions, so that it can make an increasingly important contribution to the cause of peace, security and stability, and safeguard national independence and sovereignty, in a world based on equality and justice.

The two presidents emphasized the important tole of the nonalined movement--in which the people's Republic of Mozambique is an active member--in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, in the struggle to establish a new world economic order, to assert the principles of national independence and sovereignty, and for peace and security in the world. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming nonalined summit conference in Havana will contribute to consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of the member states, with a view to achieving the fundamental goals of nonalinement.

Expressing their satisfaction with the two countries' cooperation in the international arena, the Romanian and Mozambique presidents decided to strengthen this cooperation and to proceed to systematic consultations in connection with the UN activities, the activities of the "Group of 77" and of other international bodies.

The two party leaders reaffirmed the RCP's and FRELIMO's determination to further act consistently to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, mutual trust and assistance, and of each party's right to independently map out its domestic and foreign policies in accordance with its interests and with the concrete conditions prevailing in their country.

The two parties will continue to militate for strengthening the unity of the communist and workers movement, for increasing its role in the achievement of revolutionary and democratic social changes, and in the development of current international life.

At the same time, they reasserted that the RCP and FRELIMO must endeavor to strengthen their solidarity with the national liberation movements and to expand their cooperation with other forces of the workers class, and with all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination, for socioeconomic progress, for building a more just world, for peace, national independence and international cooperation.

Both sides praised their talks and stressed that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique constitutes a particularly important event for consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and FRELIMO, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, between the two peoples; at the same time, they viewed the visit as an important contribution to the cause of international peace, socialism and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed thanks to Comrade Samora Moises Machel and Comrade Graca Machel, to the FRELIMO Central Committee and to the Mozambique Government and people for the warm friendship and great hospitality accorded them and their aides during the visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Comrade Graca Machel to pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Burundi Documents; Honors Exchanged

AU231452 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "Today, at the end of particularly fruitful Romanian-Burundi summit discussions, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza signed a friendship and cooperation treaty between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Burundi at a ceremony held at the Bujumbura Presidential Palace. The two heads of state also signed a joint communique. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mme Fausta Bagaza, as well as the members of the Romanian delegation and Burundi officials.

"After signing the treaty, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza congratulated each other, shook hands warmly and embraced. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza then made short statements."

At another ceremony held today at the Bujumbura Presidential Palace, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were awarded the Great Sash of the Burundi National Order. President Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and Mme Fausta Bagaza the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 0802 GMT on 24 April adds:

["On April 23, Romanian and Burundi officials signed in Bujumbura a series of agreements and conventions regarding the development of the relations and the collaboration between the two countries: agreement on cooperation between the RCP and the UPRONA [National Unity and Progress Party] agreement concerning Romania's participation in turning to good account the nickel ore deposit and associate metals of Musongati, agreement regarding development of cooperation in industry, convention on acknowledgment and validation of lyceum and university diplomas as well as of scientific titles.

["The following documents were also signed: accord on the development of cooperation in transport, convention on technical assistance in geological and mining research, protocol on expanding cooperation in agriculture and zootechny, protocol on cooperation in tourism, additional protocol to the convention on the setting up of the "AGRIBUROM" joint company, protocol on the collaboration between the Ministry of Health Of Romania and the Ministry of Public Health of Burundi for 1979-1980."]

Departure from Burundi

AU232105 Bucharest AGERPRES IN English 2000 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bujumbura, AGERPRES, 23/4/1979--On April 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu concluded the official visit of friendship they paid to Burundi.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. Along the route covered by the offical motorcade, from the official residence to the airport, numerous inhabitants of the Burundi capital city warmly cheered the leaders of the two countries.

After the official ceremony, the Romanian guests bade farewell to the Burundi officials present at the airport. (?President) Bagaza, Elena Ceausescu and Fausta Bagaza parted cordially. The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the particularly fruitful results of the visit.

The presidential aircraft made for Sudan, the next stage of the African tour of Romania's president.

On the last day of the visit to Burundi, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and Fausta Bagaza, made a trip on the Lake Tanganyika on board of a special ship.

Arrival in Sudan

AU232100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 23/4/1979--The Khartoum residents extended a particularly warm reception to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu now paying an official visit of friendship to Sudan upon the invitation of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Warmly welcoming the Romanian guests on their arrival at the airport, as well as along the route the official motorcade covered, up to the residence reserved to them in the Sudanese capital city, thousands of the Khartoum residents expressed the feelings of friendship the Sudanese people nurture for the Romanian people, their satisfaction for the steady development of the relations between the two countries.

On alighting from the plane, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed with particular warmth and friendship by President Numayri and Busayna Numayri.

The Romanian guests were also greeted by Sudanese officials, who were introduced to the Romanian people's messengers.

After the official welcoming ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu stopped for a while at the airport official hall where they conversed in an atmosphere of cordiality with the Sudanese officials introduced to them.

The two heads of state and their wives, the Romanian and Sudanese officials, made then for the residence reserved in Khartoum to the Romanian guests.

PHILIPPINE PARLIAMENT OFFICIALS VISIT BUCHAREST

AU232116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1979--Querube Makalintal, front-ranking member of the "New Society Movement", president of the interim National Assembly of the Philippines, and his wife arrived in Bucharest on April 23 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

The same day, Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the SUF National Council, met with Querube Makalintal at the headquarters of the SUF National Council.

A talk was held on the occasion on the organization, role and tasks of the Socialist Unity Front and on aspects of Romania's economic and social development.

The same day Querube Makalintal met Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania; the interview occasioned an exchange of opinions on the parliamentary activity in the two countries; both sides expressed the wish to further strengthen the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Grand National Assembly and the interim National Assembly.

EVENTS MARKING DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU240950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/4/1979--Colonel-General Ion Coman, Romanian minister of national defence, addressed a telegram of congratulations to General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 47th anniversary of the Korean People's Army day.

On the same occasion, on April 23, a festive meeting was held in Bucharest, with the participation of generals, officers, master sergeants and N.C.O.'s of the Bucharest garrison. Also present was Sin In-ha, the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest.

The meeting was opened by Colonel-General Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defence, who delivered a message of salute. Lieutenant-Colonel Pak Zi, air and naval military attache of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, pointed to the significance of the celebrated event. At end of the festivity an artistic film was shown. Upon the same occasion, the air and naval military attache of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met members of the teaching staff and pupils of the military school of air active officers "Aurel Vlaicu", to whom he spoke about the celebrated event.

REPORTAGE ON MINIC ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW, TALKS WITH GROMYKO

Welcoming Ceremony

LD231428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow today for a 3-day working visit to the Soviet Union. He will discuss cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and other issues of mutual interest with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member.

Minic was accompanied by Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He was welcomed at Moscow Sheremetyevo Airport by his host, Andrey Gromyko, and representatives of the CPSU and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, was also at the welcoming ceremony.

Opening of Talks

LD232212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 23, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Soviet talks opened in Moscow this afternoon. The talks, being conducted by Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Milos Minic and Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko were related to the development of bilateral relations. The Yugoslav-Soviet exchange of views and the talks on cooperation between the LCY and the Soviet Communist Party and other questions of mutual interest will continue tomorrow.

TANJUG REPORTS NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN SFRY

Arrival in Belgrade

LD231658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherlands minister of foreign affairs, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD232244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 23, (TANJUG)--Official Yugoslav-Dutch talks began here this evening. During the talks conducted in a very frank and friendly atmosphere, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Christoph van der Klaauw exchanged views on the situation in Europe, preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the European security and cooperation conference and the problem of disarmament. The Yugoslav and Dutch foreign ministers pointed to the need to intensify contacts and the exchanges of opinions multilaterally and bilaterally so as to make as much success as possible of preparations for the session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the capital of Spain. In this respect, the Final Act of the Helsinki conference offers a solid basis, they asserted.

Within this context, stress was laid on the Belgrade meeting's contribution to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe since it yielded positive results on the plane of the continuity of European security and cooperation although held in an unfavorable international situation.

The two ministers also drew attention to the need to give an equal treatment at the forthcoming Madrid meeting to all the matters of interest for security and cooperation in Europe, proceeding from the need to achieve general security for all countries, be they in blocs or outside of them.

During this evening's exchange of opinions, the state of detente was also discussed and, within this context, particularly the problem of disarmament as one of the vital importance for the whole international community, as pointed out on this occasion as well.

The official Yugoslav-Dutch talks in which the two ministers' associates participate will continue tomorrow afternoon.

Vrhovec Toast

LD232325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Josip Vrhovec's toast at 23 April dinner given in honor of the Netherlands foreign minister]

[Text] I am glad to be able to wish you, your esteemed wife and your associates, a warm welcome to our country. I hope that you will feel comfortable among us, as among friends.

We assess your visit highly because it is a sign of close relations and friendly sentiments which have traditionally existed between our peoples.

Our two countries are not big, nor are they particularly powerful, but we find strength in those values to which, I venture to say, we aspire equally. In the critical times of our history and also of European history, our peoples were on the same front line: in the defense of independence, freedom and of the right to one's own way of life. The value of this truth is not diminished by the fact that our sociopolitical systems, as indeed the international positions of our countries, are so different.

On the contrary, having opted for the principle of peaceful coexistence, we strove to contribute to it and to supply it in practice. In this context the Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation served us well. It opened up new prospects for our continent, which until recently was divided by the cold war and sharp bloc confrontation.

Yugoslavia, as a nonalined country, aspires to a Europe of peace and security in which the independence of the countries and peoples, their sovereignty and their territorial integrity will be strictly respected. These are the sovereign principles by which our country is directly guided, both in its relations with its neighbors and on the European plane and in international relations in general.

We are aware that these objectives and equal cooperation between the peoples can be successfully implemented only in conditions of relaxation of tension. Of course, the transformation of detente into a universal process calls for active participation of all countries and not only of the most powerful ones and not only of their bloc groupings. The peoples are increasingly aspiring to the idea that they themselves should decide their future in a sovereign way.

It seems to us to be particularly important that we draw attention to this at a time when threats and the use of force to solve international disputes are far too easily used.

Whoever cherishes peace, independence and freedom must vigorously denounce all aspects of foreign domination and subjugation of some peoples to the selfish interests of others. Unfortunately, we are facing dangerous global crises, such as the one in the south of Africa, in the Middle East or in Southeast Asia which threaten the independence of many peoples and jeopardize the peace and security of the world. The arms race also continues in a crazy way and the aspirations of the developing countries to acquire more equitable participation in the distribution of the wealth of the world remain unfullfilled.

On the other hand, the justified aspirations of the peoples and of the countries to live in peace as free men and in their own way are gaining strength. This instills in us the hope that the world will successfully overcome the present situation and that it will display more responsibility in facing the real problems of development and of mankind's requirements.

We see here a special place for the role of the United Nations and, of course, as a nonalined country we attach great importance to the policy of nonalinement as an independent extrabloc factor of international relations.

I would like to take this opportunity to convince you that we attach great importance to the successful development of our reciprocal relations. We think that all objective conditions and our joint interests will enable us to develop our cooperation in a comprehensive way in all areas.

This will be to the advantage of both better knowledge and understandings between our peoples and our joint aspirations to contribute to greater and positive development of inter-European relations. We are particularly interested in cooperating with you in connection with our relations with the EEC.

We are convinced that the results of our cooperation and of our relations are encouraging, which makes us even more optimistic with regard to the future.

Netherlands Minister's Reply

LD232332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2202 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 23, (TANJUG)--Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw expressed the conviction that countries like the Netherlands and Yugoslavia can exercise significant influence on world affairs, although they cannot play a decisive role in this respect.

Replying to a toast offered by his host, Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec, Foreign Minister van der Klaauw pointed to Yugoslavia's prominent position among the nonaligned countries. "For this very reason, I attach great importance to our discussions on major international problems," he said.

The Dutch minister expressed the conviction that the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act is of fundamental importance.

The Dutch minister emphasized that it is necessary to carry out very careful preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the European security and cooperation conference. In his assessment, political detente must be accompanied by military detente.

The Netherlands attaches great importance to disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, van der Klaauw said. The foreign minister expressed his government's interest in the continuous broadening and deepening of contacts and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands.

Minister van der Klaauw expressed his sympathy on the occasion of the disastrous earthquake which struck Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Montenegro on April 15th and expressed his admiration for the energetic way in which the Yugoslav Government and peoples set about restoring the affected areas.

VRHOVEC OUTLINES DECOLONIZATION STANCE BEFORE UN COMMITTEE

LD240500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

["Vrhovec Address to UN Decolonization Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 April--"Mr Chairman, esteemed delegates: Permit me--on behalf of the SFRY Government and on my own behalf--to join SFRY President Josip Tito in his cordial greetings and best wishes which he has sent to you for the success of your work.

"I would also like to stress that we assess the holding of the session of the UN Committee for Decolonization in our country as a tribute to Yugoslavia for its all-embracing support and aid to the just liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

"The work of your committee, which is devoted to the problems of the decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, is taking place in an exceptionally complex international situation, particularly in southern Africa. The racist regimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa crudely oppose the realization of UN decisions and the wish of the international community for the final elimination of colonialism in this part of the world.

"These regimes impose so-called internal solutions in order to bring internal puppet crews to power and to maintain existing relations and privileges with their help, as well as maintaining the exploitation and oppression of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

"They undertake armed interventions against liberation movements, without shrinking from acts of aggression against independent and sovereign frontline countries while doing so. These acts of aggression are directed at frightening the people, which is demonstrated by the mass killings and massacres of the innocent civilian population. A system of terror and reprisals is constituted as a state and legal system in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

"In carrying out such a policy, the racist regimes rely on the support of imperialist forces and supranational companies, which want to keep their privileges and prolong the exploitation of the peoples of southern Africa, plundering the natural resources of these countries.

"In this way, southern Africa is becoming more and more a dangerous hotbed of crisis representing a threat to peace not only in Africa, but also throughout the world.

"In the entire postwar period, the United Nations has had a very important role in the process of decolonization. Its role is also indispensable today.

"Through the liberation of a large number of countries from the colonial yoke and their entry into the United Nations, our organization has become far more universal and democratic, thereby strengthening the forces of peace and equitable international cooperation.

"Since its formation in 1961, the special committee on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples has played a significant role in all actions of the United Nations until now. Yugoslavia has been a member of this committee from the very beginning, and is well aware of the great contribution which this body has made to the process of decolonization and the realization of the right of countries and peoples in many parts of the world to self-determination and national independence.

"But despite the very major gains which have been achieved, there are still great tasks before the United Nations. Although the system of colonialism is dying, it must nevertheless be noted that the international community is still confronted with the insolent challenge of the bastions of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

"The peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia are being hindered in realizing their right to self-determination. The oppression carried out by the racist and colonialist regimes completely denies their basic human rights and crudely violates the provisions of the universal declaration on human rights, as well as the basic principles of the UN Charter.

"Mr Chairman, when the United Nations adopted the declaration on giving independence to the colonial countries and peoples, the nonalined movement was born as an expression of anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolution. Parallel with the strengthening of this revolution, the movement itself was also strengthened. The struggle against colonialism has remained one of the main tasks of nonalined policy and the problem of decolonization was one of the most important issues discussed at all gatherings of nonalined countries until now.

"The declaration which was adopted as early as the first nonalined countries' summit conference, held here in Belgrade in 1961, states among other things: 'The participants of the conference formally stress their support for the declaration on giving independence to colonial countries and peoples, recommending an early, unconditional, complete and final overthrow of colonialism and they resolve to make joint efforts to end all kinds of neocolonialism and imperialist domination in all forms and manifestations.'

"Great attention was also devoted to the struggle against colonialism at the nonalined countries' ministerial conference held here in Belgrade last summer. On the basis of the standpoints adopted by this conference, a ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries' Coordinating Bureau was also held in Maputo and was exclusively devoted to the problems of decolonization in southern Africa.

"The gathering in Maputo forcefully affirmed the unity of the nonalined countries and their solidarity with the liberation movements: the South-West African People's Organization in Namibia, the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and the liberation movements in Tanzania. The Coordinating Bureau endorsed decisions on full political and material aid from the nonalined movement to the peoples of these countries and to the frontline countries, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. The peoples of these countries jointly bear the greatest burden in the struggle to end colonial rule in southern Africa and are most directly exposed to the brutal acts of aggression on the part of the racist regimes of Salisbury and Pretoria.

"Mr Chairman, regarding the serious situation in southern Africa, it is necessary to undertake concrete actions and measures for the early and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and for the establishment of a ruling majority in Zimbabwe. It is also essential to implement all necessary measures for the complete internatdonal isolation of these regimes, as well as to apply sanctions contained in Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

"Yugoslavia considers it the obligation of the international community, that is, the obligation of all members of the United Nations and of the world organization as a whole, to offer all possible help to the liberation movements and the peoples of southern Africa. Yugoslavia calls for effective and immediate measures to eliminate colonial racist rule in southern Africa as soon as possible, and to eliminate the degrading and inhuman forms of discrimination and oppression, which have been condemned by the United Nations as a crime against mankind and as a threat to peace and security in the world.

"My country, and President Tito personally, have always devoted great attention and offered comprehensive help to liberate peoples from colonialism, imperialism and all other aspects of foreign domination. We universally support the right of all peoples to independence and to their own independent life, and we will continue to do so in the future.

"We also believe that this session of your committee can make--as has been the case up to now--a new significant contribution to efforts by the world community to finally erase this shameful and ugly shadow from the face of our earth. With this hope, we wish you much success in your work."

COMMENTATOR NOTES GRADUAL LESSENING OF USSR-PRC TENSION

AU212105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Apr 79 AU

[Text] As we have reported, the PRC and the Soviet Union have expressed readiness to negotiate on the basis of the recent Chinese initiative, after almost two decades of tension. Cedomir Vuckovic comments:

In an unexpected move, the two most populous socialist and neighboring countries, the Soviet Union and China, have mutually expressed their desire to negotiate, as the Chinese side has proposed, on some unsettled questions and on the improvement of bilateral relations. The reaction to such a development is even greater because, until recently, the PRC and the Soviet Union have exchanged accusations regarding the situation in Southeast Asia, or more precisely, in Vietnam and Kampuchea, and in general concerning their behavior in international relations.

As regards internal problems, polemics have diminished for some time. Indeed, the Soviet Union again denounced China's decision to cancel the 30-year agreement on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the two countries, which the Chinese considered outdated. But as can now be seen, Moscow accepted Beijing's initiative for talks at the same moment the alliance ceased.

Everything in Moscow's note, which announced to China that the idea of mutual negotiations was acceptable, was said in a calm tone, even the reminder that the Soviet Union had earlier proposed negotiations. In this way Moscow obviously made it known to Beijing that Beijing was not the only one who could be constructive. Although it is quite unclear what will be negotiated and when and in what way the negotiations should be undertaken, it is a good thing that the PRC and the Soviet Union have chosen this path in their mutual relations.

There is no doubt that the PRC has assessed that precisely now is the time to propose a discussion of relations with its northern neighbor with whom it has been quarreling for two decades. The Chinese side certainly believes that its negotiating positions are now stronger since, by its involvement against Vietnam, it displayed its determination to prevent the strengthening of any country at the expense of China's interests in that part of the world, in which it is very interested.

At the same time, one assumes that the position of the Soviet Union toward the PRC after the entry of Chinese soldiers in Vietnam has also contributed to the creation of the belief in Beijing that Moscow is restrained. Despite all this, it is seen that further aggravation has not suited either of the two countries. It is sufficient that both the PRC and the Soviet Union have accepted that prerequisites for talks. At this moment it is not essential to determine when or where the dialog will start.

The Soviet and the Chinese people, as well as all the peoples of the world, will receive it with relief and optimism.

YUGOSLAV, PRC ENTERPRISES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD191055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--The first agreement on long-term cooperation between a Yugoslav and a Chinese enterprise has been signed in Beijing. The Sarajevo Energoinvest and the electrical goods factory in Xian have agreed to cooperate in joint development and research work and the transfer of technology, knowledge and skills. They will also cooperate in construction and will develop mutual purchase and sales relations. This general agreement, valid for 5 years, is the result of extensive negotiations between the two enterprises. It represents a basis for a number of other concrete agreements. At this moment the signing of an agreement on cooperation on the research, improvement and production of high-tension switches known as the "ST6," is very likely. Energoinvest has invested a great deal of resources in research work and the manufacturing of these switches. Work will be continued on the adaptation to Chinese requirements.

SFRY-PRC AGREEMENT ON VISAS, PASSPORT FEES REPORTED

LD201410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, April 20, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-Chinese agreement abolishing visas for those holding diplomatic and official passports was signed here today. The agreement is to become effective one month after ratification.

The agreement also provided for the abolishment of fees for ordinary passports and other travel papers now necessary to travel to China, i.e., Yugoslavia. [as received]

DOLANC MEETS ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER FOR TALKS ON COOPERATION

LD232330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the MPLA-Workers Party Politburo and Angola's minister of defense, who is on vacation in our country. In their cordial and friendly talks they discussed the further promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the MPLA-Workers Party as well as some current issues of international relations.

SAWPY OFFICIAL, POLISARIO DELEGATION MEET IN BELGRADE

LD232042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 23, (TANJUG)--A talk between a delegation of the Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara (POLISARIO), led by Bachir Mustapha Sayed, POLISARIO's deputy Secretariat of the Presidency of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance took place here today. [sentence as received]

Bakocevic informed the delegation on the Socialist Alliance's most current tasks in the nation's construction and in international relations.

Bachir Mustapha Sayed informed Bakocevic on the Sahara people's struggle, POLISARIO's activities and this movement's views on current international questions.

The further cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and POLISARIO was also discussed at the talk.

GUINEA, YUGOSLAVIA SIGN PROTOCOL FOLLOWING ECONOMIC TALKS

LD241002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Conakry, April 24, (TANJUG)--The signing of a joint protocol on the talks marked the conclusion of the Yugoslav-Guinean mixed committee session in Conakry.

Re-affirmed on both sides was the wish for the further promotion of economic relations.

With regard to investment cooperation, the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in the mixed societies in Guinea was discussed. Special attention was devoted to prospects for the two countries' cooperation in agriculture, forest exploitation, the organizing of fishing centers, the development of quinine plantations as well as cooperation in the growing of maize and soybeans and in forestry.

Also discussed was scientific technological cooperation and questions related to the payment of Guinea's investment debts.

TITO SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU181635 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 16 April, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

"On the occasion of the independence anniversary of the Syrian Arab Republic, it is with satisfaction that I send to your excellency, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, warm greetings. At the same time I express best wishes for the well-being and a happy future of the friendly Syrian people and for your personal happiness.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the friendship and close cooperation between our two nonalined countries, confirmed and deepened in our recent talks in Damascus, will constantly strengthen in the interest of our peoples and a consistent implementation of the principles and policy of nonalinement, peace and equal cooperation in the world."

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO IPU MEETING PROPOSES EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

LD201934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, April 20, (TANJUG)--At the session of the Interparliamentary Union in Prague parliamentarians from Europe, the U.S. and Canada accepted the proposal of the Yugoslav delegation to hold the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on European Security next year, or in any case before the Madrid meeting of government representatives of the countries signatories to the Helsinki document.

At a separate session of the group of European, American and Canadian parliamentarians the proposal was explained by Yugoslav delegation head Ilija Topaloski.

Parliamentarians from neutral and non-aligned European countries, which strongly supported the Yugoslav move, assessed the acceptance of this proposal as a highly significant success. The agenda, date and other modalities of the meeting of European parliamentarians will be adopted, as proposed by the Yugoslav delegation, at the autumn session of the Interparliamentary Union in Caracas.

Today too the Yugoslav representatives participated successfully and with active commitment in debates on adopting the final texts of resolutions in three committees.

Co-operating closely with other non-aligned countries members of the union, the Yugoslav representatives contribute to a large extent to including the most important principles adopted at conferences and other meetings of the non-aligned movement in the resolutions on disarmament, education and information, and on the codification of space law.

The resolution on disarmament, adopted by the Political Committee, especially insists on halting all kinds of nuclear tests, addresses an appeal to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to (?speed) up reaching of the "SALT 2" agreement and supports the idea of holding the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

The point of departure of the resolution on space law is that activity in outer space should develop in the interest of the world community, that it should be in service of peace and in the interest of all nations and states.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT ASSEMBLY OF YUGOSLAVIA

LD202030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 20, (TANJUG)--A study group of the Mexican Congress' Chamber of Deputies, headed by Pastor Murvuna Gonzalez, today visited the Assembly of Yugoslavia and talked with Vice-President of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Dusan Sekic.

The guests from Mexico, members of the Chamber of Deputies' Committee for Problems of the Countryside and Agriculture, displayed special interest in the development of the Yugoslav agroindustry, production and utilization of farm machinery and equipment, production and sorts of maize (the main food in Mexico).

The Mexican deputies yesterday visited the farm cooperative at Valjevska Kamenica and held talks in the Co-operative Union of Yugoslavia.

The Mexican deputies were interested in the possibility of expanding co-operation with Yugoslavia in agriculture, and especially in experience in machine farming, land reclamation and irrigation.

TANJUG, ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY CHIEFS DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

LD211616 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 21, (TANJUG)--Director of TANJUG Pero Ivavic and Deputy Director-General of the Angolan news agency ANGOP Simon Bole Casimiro discussed today co-operation between the two countries' news agencies. Especially discussed was the second conference of news agencies and representatives of non-aligned countries' governments which, according to schedule, is to be held in Belgrade late in June this year. The discussion also covered other aspects of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Simon Bole Casimiro arrived in Belgrade as head of a (?30)-member group of Angolan journalists who will be on special training in the Yugoslav Institute for Journalism in the course of the next ten months.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAILWAYS

LD222100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following message to the Assembly of the Community of Yugoslav Railways, which is being held today in the train traction basic organization of associated labor of the Skopje Railway Transport Organization in connection with the 25th anniversary of the introduction of workers' self-management in Yugoslav railways:

"Being unable to respond to your invitation, I am sending all participants of the session, as well as all working people of the Yugoslav railways, cordial greetings on the day of railwaymen and the 25th anniversary of self-management in railway transport organizations, in the conviction that railwaymen will also in the future, as until now, make selfless efforts with the aim of carrying out their responsible social functions and eliminating existing weaknesses.

"I wish you much success in your future work."

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

LD210644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, today's session of the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed a number of issues of economic policy, sociopolitical and organizational questions and foreign relations.

The Federal Executive Council discussed and adopted the information submitted by the coordinating working body of the council of measures taken by the council and federal organs to extend assistance and take measures to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake which hit Montenegro.

The council held a preliminary debate on the analysis of the implementation of the adopted policy of the speediest development of the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the 1976-1979 period--the causes for the shortcomings together with proposals for activity and measures to eliminate these causes.

It was noted that the analysis did not provide an assessment of the situation concerning the implementation of the adopted policy of the speediest development, and did not provide a sufficient basis to grasp the deeper causes which had led the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo into this complex situation. The conceptual basis of the development, its advantages, real possibilities and numerous objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses, which are present in formulating and implementing the development concept, have not been sufficiently grasped. It was particularly stressed that, bearing in mind the entire complexity of the problem, it was necessary to initiate in an organized manner a broader social and political action, along with the maximum involvement of associated labor and that emphasis should be placed on measures and activities which would create the conditions for the achievement of the policy of the speediest development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo by 1980. The shortcomings in Kosovo in the last part of the plan period are greater than in earlier years, it was noted. There is also the problem that this lagging has slowed down the trend of a speedier development of the province in the past three medium-term plans.

The council discussed and accepted the report entitled "The Social System of Information for the Preparation of the New Medium-Term Development Plan." It was stressed in the debate that the task and aim of the social information system in self-managing socialist socioeconomic relations was to insure for the exponents of planning, workers and working people, citizens--delegates and delegations, relevant truthful, high-quality and timely information, which represents the basis for the adoption of decisions.

The draft law on the provision of resources for the financing of the census of the population, households and apartments in 1981 and the proposal for the adoption of the draft law on the census of the population, households and apartments in 1981 were adopted.

In the sphere of foreign relations, the Federal Executive Council adopted the proposed platforms for the attitudes of the Yugoslav delegation at the 32d session of the WHO, for the third meeting of health ministers of nonaligned and other developing countries and for talks on technical cooperation in the sphere of health among developing countries.

The proposal for conducting negotiations and concluding agreements on mutual recognition of university degrees between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy was also approved.

A number of international agreements were also ratified.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENCY ASSESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT GAINS SINCE 1976

LD201618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 20, (TANJUG)--The Presidency of Yugoslavia assesses that extensive results have been achieved in the self-management transformation of society since the end of 1976.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia also considers that Yugoslavia's international position has strengthened and that its prestige as a non-aligned country and a consistent champion of world peace and progress has increased.

These assessments are set out in a report by the Presidency of Yugoslavia on a number of questions relating to social-economic development, all-people's defence, the protection of the constitutional order and the country's international position. The report was submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia recently. A debate on the report will be conducted at a joint session of both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia in mid-May.

A similar debate was last conducted in the Assembly of Yugoslavia in November 1976.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES ISSUE IN OKO INTERVIEW

LD181116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

["Dusan Dragosavac's Interview With OKO"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb--"One of the fundamental issues of our continued development is the correct way of raising the national question, the affirmation and the rapprochement of nations, of their growing links, as well as the correct way of raising the question of internationalism inside the country as well as in the world in general. In this sense we are fighting against any kind of nationalism, be it separatist, unitarist of centralist in nature, against any kind of exploitation, against any kind of imperialism and domination--and for the genuine equality of the working people in associated labor, for the sovereignty of the peoples, nations and states, both small and large, developed and underdeveloped, for a just economic and political order."

Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said this in his interview with the Zagreb periodical OKO, while speaking about the historical meaning of socialism. In his words, socialism is a transitional period in which there are also remnants of old bourgeois relations. Therefore, it is necessary to socialize the means of production, state functions and the policy in general and thus (?bring about) equality of the working people in associated labor, from which equality of all nations and nationalities follows as does genuine national and Yugoslav socialist patriotism and socialist internationalist solidarity. Stressing that this is the historical meaning of socialism, Dragosavac said that considerable time is still needed for it to be realized.

The member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said this in response to the question of how he viewed the conflict between the party and the intelligentsia, a subject which, in the words of the editor of the periodical, is much discussed in our country.

Dr Dragosavac believes that this is primarily an inappropriate question and that what should be discussed is the way in which the party, from the positions of the historical interests of the working class, operates ideologically and politically and activates all the working people, including intellectuals, in the development of the revolution and the construction of socialism.

Stressing Marx' words about the intelligentsia always being in the service of a class, Dragosavac recalled that a large section of the intelligentsia joined the workers' movement because it saw in it its future and that it had actively participated in the revolutions and shared the class interest of the proletariat. Pointing to the great contribution made by this intelligentsia to the raising of the consciousness of the working class, Dragosavac stressed that during periods of decisive changes there were also differences with individuals because of the indecisiveness of a section of these intellectuals in participating in the practical revolutionary transformation. Our communist movement also experienced such situations before the armed revolution began, Dragosavac continued, stressing that historical events have shown and confirmed that the assessment of the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) concerning the armed uprising was correct and that the uprising and the revolution were correctly led. "However, we cannot unilaterally condemn individuals, leftist-orientated intellectuals, who did not find the strength to participate practically in the armed revolution, because by their work they made a significant contribution to raising the consciousness of the need for such a revolution," Dragosavac said.

In Dragosavac's assessment, Djilas, as a representative of dogmatism and sectarianism who behaved as an inviolable judge, tried to do this but the LCY leadership decisively opposed this. Dragosavac added that Djilas has become a servant of the most reactionary part of the bourgeoisie and a simple provocateur, disillusioned by the difficulties involved in constructing socialism, among other things.

This disillusionment caused by the many objective difficulties which socialism is experiencing in the world and caused by difficulties in our country, as well as the uncritical attitude toward everything taking place in the West and in capitalist countries in general, the so-called prosperity, in the words of Dr Dusan Dragosavac, also caused in the seventies a crisis among a section of our intelligentsia, and this crisis was no coincidence. In reviewing these matters today, it is apparent that this crisis was the result of a crisis in our country and in the workers' movement and a part of the continuous pressure of the spirit of Stalinism in some socialist countries, Dragosavac noted.

In Dragosavac's view, we apparently have people in society as well as individual members of the party who also unconsciously care more for retaining the privileged position of the intelligentsia of the bourgeois society than for contributing to change and to a realization of what is new. Furthermore, various difficulties which socialism encounters--and even wars between socialist countries--cause doubts about socialism among a section of the intelligentsia.

Stressing that in our society the intelligentsia are a fully equal subject as all other working people in associated labor, Dragosavac added that individual intellectuals and even some League of Communists members still want to present themselves as above class, above the revolution, above socialism, and that they do not see that in doing so they are in fact serving a class, but not the working class.

During the interview Dragosavac answered questions related to school reform and the need for a greater presence of Marxist theory and method in schools.

Dragosavac first noted that especially in a section of social sciences, including history, we still have remnants of a bourgeois approach, so that there is an inadequate basis for Marxist understanding of the past, which also negatively affects the development of brotherhood in unity.

"Therefore, we are not interested--and here we must be very clear and resolute--in where someone came from and when, because the situation is as it is, whereas the correct Marxist interpretation of our past must proceed from socioeconomic reasons for existing situations and not from romantic notions, and especially not from nationalism," Dragosavac emphasized. In this connection, he also said that it is known that some Serbian historiography presents the Balkan wars and World War I in a romantic and bourgeois manner. Some publications, designed for foreign consumption, deal incompletely with the Balkan wars, emphasizing only the struggle by the Serbs in the demolition of the Turkish empire, not mentioning that the Macedonians and Albanians also took part in this struggle. A case in point is the essence of Dobrica Cosic's inauguration address on being admitted to the Serbian Academy of Sciences and his treatment of the first and second world wars.

During the interview, Dr Dragosavac also emphasized that "we will not and should not reconcile ourselves to phenomena such as attributing the Muslims or some other peoples to a particular group, or treating Montenegrins as Serbs, that is, on the basis of religion: they are Orthodox and thus Serbs. Here we must behave as Krleza stressed: Let us strive to affirm all worthy things created as Montenegrin, Muslim, Albanian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovene, Hungarian, Czech, Italian and so on, because in this lies what is ours in common, because true togetherness can be built only by the free development of each nation.

According to Dragosavac, those who do not have a Marxist approach in this respect are adopting positions of some Bulgarian "scientists" and "journalists" who persistently argue that the question of nation, like religion, is an outdated affair, while they sharply advocate the development of a united Bulgarian nation on the basis of statehood and the appropriation of the Macedonian nation, Macedonian past and culture. The Serbian bourgeois historiography is also full of such proofs and documents on Macdeonians being Serbs, Dragosavac recalled. He added that support for such theses, keeping quiet about them or having an uncritical attitude toward them would return us to statism, centralism and unitarianism, which our revolution overcame.

The last part of the interview was devoted to the role of the press, radio and television. According to Dr Dusan Dragosavac, the public information media are always in the service of a certain class and party. Our public information media are an integral and inseparable part of our self-managing socialist system.

It is essential from our viewpoint that we remain correct regarding facts, while in commentaries our approach should be analytical and Marxist. It is not a question of whether we need or do not need freedom of the press. Our problem is how to build Marxist socialist relations in all sectors, and thus also a Marxist press.